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ABSTRACT

This report presents data on the number of employees in nursing homes, which was collected through a survey of 19,533 nursing homes operating in the U.S. in 1968. Data on total employees in twelve job categories are presented according to service, ownership, size, and location of the nursing home. Availability and quality of care in the nursing homes were assessed by examining: (1) the ratio of full-time equivalent employees per 100 residents, (2) the ratio of full-time equivalent nurses per 100 residents, and (3) the skill level of the charge nurse on duty for each shift. The survey revealed that 553,879 persons were employed in 1968 and that 75 percent were employed full time. For every 10 employees, six were members of the nursing staff, three were members of the nonprofessional staff, and one was a member of the other professional and technical staff. An average of 68 employees provided services for every 100 residents. Other findings indicated that: (1) The nursing staff comprised the largest portion of employees, (2) As the level of education and training of the nursing staff increased from nurse's aide to licensed practical nurse to registered nurse, the percent of each group employed decreased, and (3) As the level of service increased, the percent of nursing staff increased while the percent of nonprofessional staff decreased. Tables detailing the results of the survey and the survey instrument are appended. (Author/SB)

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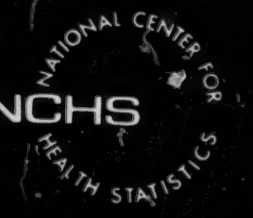


# Employees in Nursing Homes:

## United States – April-September 1968

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Public Health Service

Health Services and Mental Health Administration

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# Employees in Nursing Homes:

## United States – April-September 1968

Data on full-time, part-time, and full-time equivalent employees in nursing homes, by job category, service, ownership, size, and region. Percent of health work force employed in nursing homes, ratio of full-time equivalent employees to residents, and skill of charge nurse for each shift. Comparison of number of employees and staffing pattern for 1964 and 1968

DHEW Publication No. (HSM) 73 - 1700

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Public Health Service

Health Services and Mental Health Administration
National Center for Health Statistics
Rockville, Md. October 1972

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| SYMBOLS | |
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| Data not available | --- |
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# EMPLOYEES IN NURSING HOMES

Joan Fedell Van Nostrand, *Division of Health Resources Statistics*

## INTRODUCTION

This report presents data on the number of employees in nursing homes in the United States for 1968. Data on total employees in 12 job categories are presented according to service, ownership, size, and location of the nursing home. The percent of employees working full-time and part-time are also presented. In addition data on full-time equivalent employees are examined by the type of service of the home. For certain health occupations full-time equivalent employees working in nursing homes are compared to total employees in the occupation to determine the percent of the "health work force" employed in nursing homes. Availability and quality of care in nursing homes are assessed by examination of three measures: the ratio of full-time equivalent employees per 100 residents, the ratio of full-time equivalent nurses per 100 residents, and the level of skill of the charge nurse on duty for each shift. Finally, comparison of 1964 and 1968 employee data identifies any changes in staffing patterns and in the availability and quality of care that occurred during this 4-year period.

Little information on employees in nursing homes is available by specific job categories. Available employee data are limited because they are based on small area sample surveys,[1] surveys of particular types of nursing homes or employees,[2] or surveys of very broad job categories. Employee data presented in this report are not limited by these factors because they were collected according to 16 specific job categories covering all types of employees working in "all" nursing homes in the United States regardless of the type of home.

Data presented here were collected in the 1968 Nursing Home Survey. This survey, conducted by mail in April-September 1968, was a census of "all" nursing homes in the United States. (Nursing homes were defined as resident institutions which provided nursing care and maintained three beds or more.)

The survey did not collect data on approximately 1,355 homes which opened during the 1-year interval between establishing the universe and conducting the survey. However, basic information on these homes (such as type of service, ownership, and size) was collected in 1969. Using this information, the data collected in the 1968 Survey were weighted to account for the existence of these newly opened homes. Thus figures presented in this report reflect information for "all" 19,533 nursing homes in operation in the United States in 1968. (See appendix II for further discussion on the survey universe and the weighting procedure.)

The 1968 Nursing Home Survey collected data on the nursing home and its residents, employees, monthly charges for care, admissions, discharges, and services offered. This report is the second on data collected in the 1968 Nursing Home Survey. The first report presented data on monthly charges for care.[3] (A brief comparison of 1968 summary data and data collected in 1963 has also been published.[4]) Future reports will present data on admissions and discharges and on various services available in the homes.

In order to properly interpret the data presented in the report the reader should review the background material presented in the appendices. The background material includes information on survey design and procedure (appendix I); general qualifications of the data, weighting procedure, rounding of numbers, and imputation procedures (appendix II); definitions of terms (appendix III); classification of institutions by type of nursing service (appendix IV); and forms used in the survey (appendix V).

The 1968 Nursing Home Survey was the third in a series of *ad hoc* surveys of institutional health facilities. The first of these surveys—the Resident Places Survey I—was conducted in April-June 1963. The survey collected data on nursing homes, chronic disease and geriatric hospitals, nursing home units and chronic disease wards of general hospitals, and mental hopitals. The findings of the survey as well as its design and methodology have been published in several reports.[5-9] The second *ad hoc* survey—Resident Places Survey II—was conducted a year later, in May-June 1964. This survey concentrated mainly on nursing homes and geriatric hospitals. More detailed information was collected about the institutions, its residents, and its employees.[10-18] These three surveys of institutional health facilities are part of the National Health Survey program[19] to provide current health statistics on the Nation.

## SELECTED FINDINGS

The analysis which follows presents the highlights of the survey findings on employees in nursing homes in 1968 and points out the more important relationships revealed by the data. Detailed information about employees appears in tables 1-9.

The data on employees in nursing homes are based on answers given on the following form:

Please enter the number of full-time and part-time employees in this facility. *(Full-time means 35 or more hours a week.)* Count each employee only once, in the occupation at which he spends most of his time. Also include all members of religious organizations who contribute their services. *(Please consult the enclosed Definition of Employees to determine the appropriate classification of personnel.)*

| EMPLOYEE | Number Full Time | Number Part Time |
|---|---|---|
| Registered Nurses | | |
| LPN or Vocational Nurses | | |
| Nurse's Aides, Orderlies, Student Nurses, and Attendents | | |
| Dietitian | | |
| Registered Occupational Therapist | | |
| Other Occupational Therapists and Assistants | | |
| Qualified Physical Therapists | | |
| Physical Therapist Assistant | | |
| | | |
| TOTAL | | |

| EMPLOYEE | Number Full Time | Number Part Time |
|---|---|---|
| Recreation Therapist | | |
| Registered Medical Record Librarian | | |
| Other Medical Records Librarians and Technicians | | |
| Medical Social Worker | | |
| Speech Therapist | | |
| All other professional and technical Personnel (include Administration) | | |
| Kitchen workers, laundry, housekeeping and maintenance personnel | | |
| All other personnel (such as chauffeur, tile clerk, etc.) | | |
| TOTAL | | |

The "Definition of Employees" sheet is included in appendix V. Note that employees working 35 hours or more a week were classified as full time and that administrators were classified as other professional and technical personnel. Although the question specified 16 job categories, the following categories were combined because their duties were similar and their numbers were so few:

- Registered occupational therapists *and* other occupational therapists and assistants
- Qualified physical therapists *and* physical therapist assistants
- Registered medical record librarians *and* other medical record librarians and technicians
- Kitchen workers, laundry, housekeeping and maintenance personnel, *and* all other personnel (chauffeur, file clerk, etc.).

## Overview

In 1968, 553,879 persons were employed in nursing homes. Seventy-five percent worked full time (35 hours or more a week) and 25 percent worked part time (less than 35 hours a week). For every 10 nursing home employees, six were members of the nursing staff, three were members of the nonprofessional staff, and one was a member of the other professional and technical staff. An average of 68 employees provided services for every 100 residents.

Before further discussion on employees is presented, the following data on homes and residents are provided as a framework for this discussion. Fifty-eight percent of all homes were nursing care homes. They provided care for 73 percent of all residents and employed 80 percent of all staff (table A). The average bed size of nursing care homes (56 beds) was 7 beds larger than the size of personal care with nursing homes (49 beds) and 40 beds larger than personal care homes (16 beds). By type of ownership, 77 percent of all homes were proprietary. They provided care for 67 percent of all residents and employed 68 percent of all staff (table A). More detailed information on homes and residents by service, ownership, size, and region appears in detailed tables 8 and 9.

## Job Categories

*Examination of the staffing pattern in the 19,533 nursing homes reveals that the nursing staff comprised the largest portion of employees—60 percent (table B and table 1).* The nonprofessional staff comprised the next largest portion—30 percent—and the other professional and technical staff the smallest portion—nearly 11 percent.

*As the level of education and training of the nursing staff increased from nurse's aide to licensed practical nurse (LPN) to registered nurse (RN), the percent of each group employed decreased.* Of the 330,901 nursing employees, nurse's aides were the largest group (43 percent) and RN's the smallest (8 percent). There were slightly more LPN's (9 percent) than RN's (8 percent).

Of the nearly 11 percent of the other professional and technical staff, 2 percent were either physical, occupational, or speech therapists. The percent of employees in each of these job categories was directly related to the percent of homes offering that particular therapy service. More physical therapists were employed (1.1 percent) than were occupational therapists (0.9 percent) or speech therapists (0.2 percent). (See table B.) Correspondingly, more homes offered physical therapy (28 percent) than offered occupational therapy (17 percent) or speech and hearing therapy (9 percent).

Of the 6,368 physical therapists employed in nursing homes, more were therapists registered by the American Physical Therapy Association (62 percent) than were physical therapy assistants (38 percent). In contrast, of the 5,098 occupational therapists employed, more were assistants (60 percent) than were supervisory occupational therapists (40 percent).

Almost half of the other professional and technical staff were classified in the subcategory titled "other staff." This large portion may be because administrators were included in this subcategory. Nearly 2 percent of the other professional staff were dietitians who met the educational requirements of the American Dietetic Association. There

Table A. Number of nursing homes, residents, and employees, by type of service, type of ownership, and bed size: United States, April-September 1968

[Figures may not add to totals due to rounding from weighting procedure. See appendix II for details]

| Type of service provided by the home, type of ownership, and bed size | Homes | Residents | Full- and part-time employees |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Type of service** | | | |
| All types | 19,533 | 813,335 | 553,879 |
| Nursing care | 11,299 | 593,622 | 441,242 |
| Personal care with nursing | 3,877 | 159,013 | 87,981 |
| Personal care | 4,357 | 60,699 | 24,656 |
| **Type of ownership** | | | |
| All types | 19,533 | 813,335 | 553,879 |
| Proprietary | 15,110 | 544,489 | 376,161 |
| Church and other nonprofit | 2,952 | 190,798 | 129,461 |
| Government | 1,471 | 78,047 | 48,257 |
| **Bed size** | | | |
| All sizes | 19,533 | 813,335 | 553,879 |
| Less than 25 beds | 7,839 | 89,914 | 63,336 |
| 25-49 beds | 5,129 | 162,452 | 114,968 |
| 50-99 beds | 4,128 | 245,637 | 191,591 |
| 100 beds or more | 2,438 | 315,332 | 183,985 |

were few medical social workers (0.5 percent) and just as few medical record librarians (0.5 percent). (See table B.) Of the 2,570 medical record librarians employed, 34 percent were registered by the American Association of Medical Record Librarians.

Of the 164,799 nonprofessional staff, most were kitchen, laundry, housekeeping, and maintenance personnel (91 percent). Personnel such as chauffeurs and file clerks comprised the other 9 percent.

### Full-time and Part-time Employees

*Seventy-five percent of all 553,879 employees worked full time (35 hours or more a week) and 25 percent worked part time (less than 35 hours a week).* (See table C.) Most of the part-time employees were probably *permanent* as opposed to *temporary*. According to a study conducted by *Modern Nursing Home*, few nursing home administrators employed temporary help (help screened by an employment agency and hired on a short-term basis) because training cost and loss of continuity of patient care were major drawbacks.[20]

The nonprofessional staff had the same breakdown as the total staff—75 percent full-time employees and 25 percent part-time. For the nursing staff, the percent of full-time employees (78 percent) was slightly higher. *RN's had the largest percent of part-time employees (39 percent) and nurse's aides the smallest (19 percent).*

Table B. Number and percent distribution of employees in nursing homes by job category: United States, April-September 1968

[Figures may not add to totals due to rounding from weighting procedure. See appendix II for details]

| Job category | Full- and part-time employees | |
|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent |
| All staff | 553,879 | 100.0 |
| Nursing staff | 330,901 | 59.7 |
| Registered nurses | 42,842 | 7.7 |
| Licensed practical nurses | 48,137 | 8.7 |
| Nurse's aides | 239,922 | 43.3 |
| Other professional and technical staff | 58,178 | 10.5 |
| Occupational therapists | 5,098 | 0.9 |
| Physical therapists | 6,368 | 1.1 |
| Speech therapists | 1,156 | 0.2 |
| Recreation therapists | 4,817 | 0.9 |
| Dietitians | 8,189 | 1.5 |
| Medical social workers | 2,780 | 0.5 |
| Medical record librarians | 2,570 | 0.5 |
| Other staff (including administrators) | 27,200 | 4.9 |
| Nonprofessional staff | 164,799 | 29.8 |

Table C. Number of employees and percent distribution of full-time employees and part-time employees in nursing homes by job category: United States, April-September 1968

[Figures may not add to totals due to rounding from weighting procedure. See appendix II for details]

| Job category | Number of employees | Total | Full-time employees | Part-time employees |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Percent distribution | | |
| All staff | 553,879 | 100.0 | 74.7 | 25.3 |
| Nursing staff | 330,901 | 100.0 | 77.5 | 22.5 |
| Registered nurses | 42,842 | 100.0 | 61.0 | 39.0 |
| Licensed practical nurses | 48,137 | 100.0 | 76.9 | 23.1 |
| Nurse's aides | 239,922 | 100.0 | 80.6 | 19.4 |
| Other professional and technical staff | 58,178 | 100.0 | 57.1 | 42.9 |
| Occupational therapists | 5,098 | 100.0 | 34.7 | 65.3 |
| Physical therapists | 6,368 | 100.0 | 39.4 | 60.6 |
| Speech therapists | 1,156 | 100.0 | 7.9 | 92.1 |
| Recreation therapists | 4,817 | 100.0 | 36.8 | 63.2 |
| Dietitians | 8,189 | 100.0 | 38.9 | 61.1 |
| Medical social workers | 2,780 | 100.0 | 26.5 | 73.5 |
| Medical record librarians | 2,570 | 100.0 | 47.0 | 53.0 |
| Other staff (including administrators) | 27,200 | 100.0 | 80.7 | 19.3 |
| Nonprofessional staff | 164,799 | 100.0 | 75.1 | 24.9 |

In contrast to the nursing and nonprofessional staffs, the other professional and technical staff had a larger percent of part-time employees—43 percent. (See figure 1.) This may be because such employees as therapists, dietitians, social workers, and record librarians provided services that were not required on a full-time basis. In addition, employees in these specialized fields may have been so few and the demand for their services in other health institutions so great that they worked only part time in these nursing homes. Ninety-two percent of speech therapists employed in nursing homes worked part time as did 74 percent of medical social workers, 53 percent of the record librarians, and 61 to 65 percent of the other therapists (table C). An exception to the large percent of part-time employees among other professional staff was the "other staff" subcategory. It had only 19 percent part-time employees. This exception may be because this subcategory included administrators, who usually worked full time in the homes.

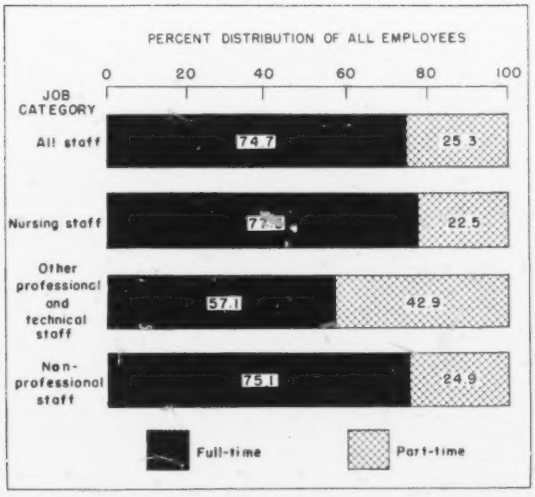


Figure 1. Percent distribution of full-time and part-time employees in nursing homes according to job category: United States, April-September 1968.

## Type of Service Provided by Home

Staffing patterns in nursing homes were related to type of service provided by the homes. (See appendix IV for details of service classification.) The relationship between service and staff differed according to the type of staff. *As the level of service increased, the percent of nursing staff increased.* The nursing staff in personal care homes (lowest level of service) comprised 39 percent of their employees, in personal care with nursing homes (intermediate level of service) the nursing staff comprised 50 percent of their employees, and in nursing care homes (highest level of service) it comprised 63 percent. (See figure 2 and table D.) Nursing care homes nad the largest percent of nursing staff because their residents, often non-ambulatory with one or more chronic conditions or impairments, required more nursing services. Regardless of type of service, nurse's aides comprised the largest portion of nursing staff and RN's the smallest. These findings were similar to the national figures discussed previously (table B). (See table D and detailed table 1.)

The percent of professional and technical staff was the same for nursing care homes and personal care with nursing homes—10 percent. (See figure 2.) It increased to 13 percent for personal care homes due mainly to an increase of employees in the subcategory titled "other staff" (table D).

*As the level of service increased, the percent of nonprofessional staff decreased.* The percent of nonprofessional staff was highest for personal care homes (48 percent) and lowest for nursing care homes (27 percent). (See figure 2.) A possible explanation for this may be that personal care homes do not require a large nursing staff since their residents usually are ambulatory and need less nursing service than do residents in nursing care homes. The services that personal care homes do provide (such as help with dressing, correspondence, shopping, walking) can often be provided by nonprofessional employees.

## Type of Ownership

Staffing patterns were related to type of ownership of the home, the relationship differing according to type of staff. The nursing staff in proprietary homes comprised 64 percent of their employees, in Government-owned homes it comprised 56 percent of their employees, and in church and other nonprofit homes it comprised 50 percent.

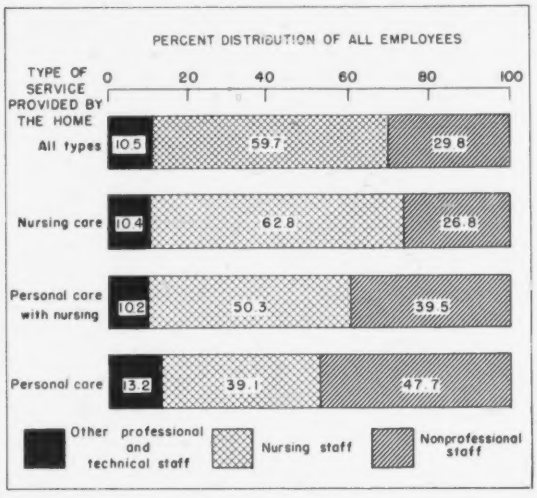


Figure 2. Percent distribution of all employees in nursing homes by job category, according to type of service: United States, April-September 1968.

Table D. Number and percent distribution of employees in nursing homes by job category, according to type of service: United States, April-September 1968

[Figures may not add to totals due to rounding from weighting procedure. See appendix II for details]

| Job category | Type of service provided by the home | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Nursing care | Personal care with nursing | Personal care |
| | Full- and part-time employees | | |
| All staff | 441,242 | 87,981 | 24,656 |
| | Percent distribution | | |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Nursing staff | 62.8 | 50.3 | 39.1 |
| Registered nurses | 8.3 | 6.3 | 3.4 |
| Licensed practical nurses | 9.1 | 7.4 | 5.5 |
| Nurse's aides | 45.4 | 36.6 | 30.2 |
| Other professional and technical staff | 10.4 | 10.2 | 13.2 |
| Occupational therapists | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Physical therapists | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.3 |
| Speech therapists | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Recreation therapists | 0.9 | 0.7 | 1.0 |
| Dietitians | 1.5 | 1.3 | 2.0 |
| Medical social workers | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| Medical record librarians | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Other staff (including administrators) | 4.5 | 6.0 | 8.3 |
| Nonprofessional staff | 26.8 | 39.5 | 47.7 |

*Thus the nursing staff comprised a larger portion of the total staff in proprietary homes than it did of the total staff in Government-owned homes or in church and other nonprofit homes.* (See table E and detailed tables 1 and 2.)

*For nonprofessional staff the pattern was reversed.* The nonprofessional staff in church and other nonprofit homes comprised 40 percent of their employees, in Government-owned homes it comprised 35 percent, and in proprietary homes it comprised 26 percent. (See table E.)

The staffing pattern of proprietary homes (large percent of nursing staff and small percent of nonprofessional staff) was similar to that of nursing care homes. Since 62 percent of all proprietary homes provided nursing care (detailed table 8), the staffing pattern of proprietary homes was probably affected by the staffing pattern of the nursing care homes. (See table D and discussion in section on "Type of Service Provided by the Home.")

Regardless of type of ownership of the home, nurse's aides comprised the largest portion of a home's nursing staff. The portion of other professional staff in a home was nearly the same whether the home was proprietary (11 percent), church or other nonprofit (11 percent), or Government-owned (9 percent). (See table E.)

The figures for each ownership class indicated that almost half of the other professional staff were in the subcategory titled "other staff," probably because administrators were included here.

Table E. Number and percent distribution of employees in nursing homes by job category, according to type of ownership: United States, April-September 1968

[Figures may not add to totals due to rounding from weighting procedure. See appendix II for details]

| Job category | Type of ownership | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All types | Proprietary | Church and other nonprofit | Government |
| | Full- and part-time employees | | | |
| All staff | 553,879 | 376,161 | 129,461 | 48,257 |
| | Percent distribution | | | |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Nursing staff | 59.7 | 63.8 | 49.5 | 55.7 |
| Registered nurses | 7.7 | 8.0 | 7.4 | 6.9 |
| Licensed practical nurses | 8.7 | 9.3 | 7.1 | 7.9 |
| Nurse's aides | 43.3 | 46.5 | 35.0 | 40.9 |
| Other professional and technical staff | 10.5 | 10.6 | 10.8 | 9.2 |
| Nonprofessional staff | 29.8 | 25.6 | 39.8 | 35.1 |

(See detailed tables 1 and 2.) This finding was the same when all homes were grouped together as noted in the section on "Job Categories." Data for subcategories of the other professional staff are not presented here because the number of employees were so few. Such data are presented, however, in the detailed tables.

### Bed Size

*Bed size had little effect on the staffing pattern of nursing homes.* For nursing staff, the largest difference among bed-size classes was a 5-percent difference between homes with 25 to 49 beds (62 percent of their employees were nursing staff) and homes with 100 beds or more (57 percent of their employees were nursing staff). (See table F and detailed tables 1 and 2.) Other professional and technical staff comprised between 10 and 11 percent of total staff regardless of the size of the home. For nonprofessional staff, the largest difference among the bed-size classes was a 6-percent difference again between homes with 25 to 49 beds (27 percent of their employees were nonprofessional staff) and homes with 100 beds or more (33 percent of their employees were nonprofessional staff).

As noted in the preceding paragraph, the nursing staff comprised the largest portion (62 percent) of total staff in homes with 25 to 49 beds and the smallest portion of total staff (57 percent) in homes with 100 beds or more. The reverse was true for nonprofessional staff. It comprised the largest portion of total staff (33 percent) in homes with 100

Table F. Number and percent distribution of employees in nursing homes by job category, according to bed size: United States, April-September 1968

[Figures may not add to totals due to rounding from weighting procedure. See appendix II for details]

| Job category | All sizes | Less than 25 beds | 25-49 beds | 50-99 beds | 100 beds or more |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Full- and part-time employees | | | | |
| All staff | 553,879 | 63,336 | 114,968 | 191,591 | 183,985 |
| | Percent distribution | | | | |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Nursing staff | 59.7 | 58.4 | 62.4 | 61.0 | 57.2 |
| Registered nurses | 7.7 | 6.8 | 7.6 | 8.2 | 7.6 |
| Licensed practical nurses | 8.7 | 11.4 | 9.9 | 7.9 | 7.8 |
| Nurse's aides | 43.3 | 40.2 | 44.9 | 44.9 | 41.7 |
| Other professional and technical staff | 10.5 | 10.7 | 10.4 | 10.9 | 10.1 |
| Nonprofessional staff | 29.8 | 30.9 | 27.1 | 28.1 | 32.7 |

beds or more and the smallest portion of total staff (27 percent) in homes with 25 to 49 beds.

A possible reason for this staffing pattern difference may be the percent of proprietary homes and nursing care homes in each bed-size class. Previous sections have noted that nursing staff comprised the largest portion and nonprofessional staff the smallest portion of total employees in proprietary homes and in nursing care homes. Of all proprietary homes, 28 percent had 25 to 49 beds, while only 9 percent had 100 beds or more. Of all nursing care homes, 33 percent had 25 to 49 beds, while only 17 percent had 100 beds or more (see table 8). It may be that because of these percent differences, the nursing staff comprised the largest portion of total staff in homes with 25 to 49 beds and the smallest portion of total staff in homes with 100 beds or more.

### Geographic Region

Comparison of staffing patterns among the four geographic regions showed that the nursing staff comprised a larger portion of total staff in homes in the South (63 percent) than it did of total staff in homes in the West (60 percent), North Central (59 percent), or Northeast Regions (58 percent). (See figure 3 and detailed table 2.) Conversely, the nonprofessional staff comprised a smaller portion of total staff in homes in the South (27 percent) than it did of total staff in homes in the West (28 percent), Northeast (31 percent), or North Central Regions (32 percent).

*These staffing patterns may be related to the regional distribution of homes by type of service.* When each region was considered separately, more homes in the South provided nursing care (66 percent) than did homes in the Northeast (60 percent), North Central (60 percent) or West (44 percent). (See detailed table 9.) This especially affected the staffing pattern in the South, since nursing care homes had the largest portion of nursing staff and the smallest portion of nonprofessional staff. The fact that the majority of the proprietary homes provided nursing care affected their staffing patterns in the same way. (See section on "Type of Ownership.")

The other professional and technical staff comprised a larger portion of total staff in homes in the West (13 percent) than it did of total staff in homes in the other regions (portions there ranged between 9.5 to 11 percent). (See figure 3.) This was due to the slightly higher percent of occupational and physical therapists, dietitians, social workers, and record librarians working in homes in the West Region. (Percents based on figures from detailed table 2.)

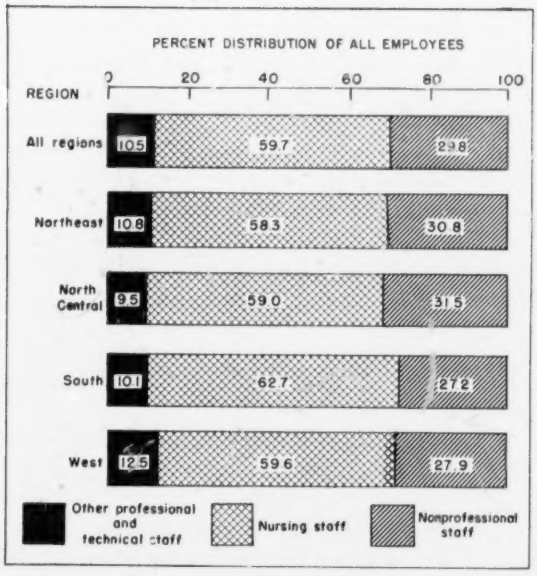


Figure 3. Percent distribution of all employees in nursing homes by job category, according to geographic region: United States, April-September 1968.

Data on number of employees by job category in each State are presented in detailed table 3.

### Full-time Equivalent Employees

In this section the distribution of the employees in nursing homes is analyzed in terms of the number of full-time equivalents. Two part-time employees are conventionally taken as equivalent to one full-time employee. By using the number of full-time equivalent employees rather than total employees, the variation between homes in the proportion of part-time staff is held constant.

There were 483,726 full-time equivalent employees working in nursing homes in 1968 (detailed table 4). *Generally, the staffing pattern of these full-time equivalents (table G) is similar to that for total employees (table B).* For both the percent of

nonprofessional staff was the same. The differences for the nursing staff and for the other professional staff were only about 1 percent. The nursing staff comprised 60.7 percent of the full-time equivalent employees and 59.7 percent of the total employees. The professional staff comprised 9.4 percent of the full-time equivalent employees and 10.5 percent of the total employees.

For LPN's, nurse's aids, and the subcategory of the professional staff titled "other staff," the percent of full-time equivalents was *higher* than it was for total employees. This reflects the fact that each of these job categories had a lower percent of part-time employees than those categories where the percent of total employees was higher than the percent of full-time equivalents.

*As the level of service increased, the percent of full-time equivalent nursing staff increased and the percent of full-time equivalent nonprofessional staff decreased.* These findings were similar to those for total employees. For each service class the staffing pattern of full-time equivalent employ-

Table G. Number and percent distribution of full-time equivalent employees in nursing homes, by job category: United States, April-September 1968

[Figures may not add to totals due to rounding from weighting procedure. See appendix II for details]

| Job category | Full-time equivalent employees | |
|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent |
| All staff | 483,726 | 100.0 |
| Nursing staff | 293,733 | 60.7 |
| Registered nurses | 34,494 | 7.1 |
| Licensed practical nurses | 42,567 | 8.8 |
| Nurse's aides | 216,672 | 44.8 |
| Other professional and technical staff | 45,690 | 9.4 |
| Occupational therapists | 3,434 | 0.7 |
| Physical therapists | 4,437 | 0.9 |
| Speech therapists | 624 | 0.1 |
| Recreation therapists | 3,294 | 0.7 |
| Dietitians | 5,686 | 1.2 |
| Medical social workers | 1,758 | 0.4 |
| Medical record librarians | 1,889 | 0.4 |
| Other staff (including administrators) | 24,568 | 5.1 |
| Nonprofessional staff | 144,303 | 29.8 |

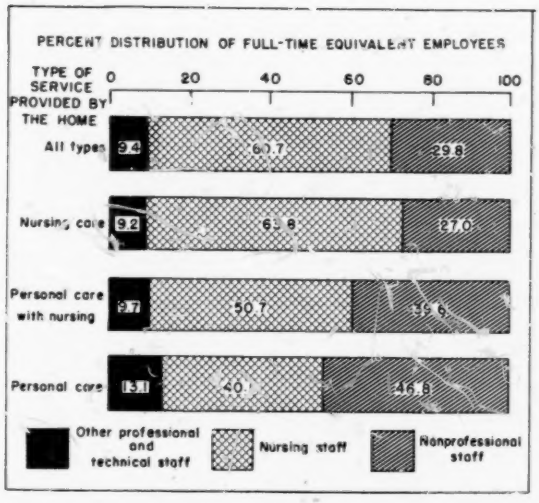


Figure 4. Percent distribution of full-time equivalent employees in nursing homes by job category, according to type of service: United States, April-September 1968.

ees (figure 4) was similar to that of total employees (figure 2). Comparison of figures 2 and 4 illustrates this similarity. (See page 7 for figure 2.)

When staffing patterns for full-time equivalents and total employees were compared for each service class, the percent of nursing staff and nonprofessional staff increased slightly, while the percent of full-time equivalent professional staff decreased. This decrease occurred because 43 percent of the professional staff were part time. In contrast, only 23 percent of the nursing staff and 25 percent of the nonprofessional staff were part time (figure 1).

### Percent of Employees Working in Nursing Homes

The previous section presented information on the 483,726 full-time equivalent employees working in nursing homes. In this section, these full-time equivalents are compared with the total number of employees in each job category to examine the percent of employees working in nursing homes. (Full-time equivalents were used in this comparison because it converts part-time employees to full-time employees and thus provides a more accurate count of the number of nursing home employees.)

*For the nursing staff, as the level of education and training increased from nurse's aide to LPN to RN, the percent of each group employed in nursing homes decreased* from 27 percent for nurse's aides, to 13 percent for LPN's, to 5 percent for RN's (table E). The small percent of RN's employed in nursing homes may be because the majority were employed in hospitals.

The small percent of speech therapists employed in nursing homes (3.7 percent) reflects the fact that only 9 percent of all nursing homes provided speech and hearing therapy. The larger percents of occupational therapists (30 percent) and physical therapists (22 percent) employed in nursing homes reflect the fact that a greater percent of homes provided occupational therapy (17 percent) or physical therapy (28 percent). Of all job categories, dietitians had the largest percent of total employees working in nursing homes (44 percent).

### Full-time Equivalent Employees Per 100 Residents

This analysis employs the ratio of the number of full-time equivalent employees per 100 residents by type of service and ownership classes. This ratio provides a crude measure of the workload as well as the availability of staff to provide care for residents. *Overall there were 59 full-time equivalent employees per 100 residents, or about six full-time equivalent employees to provide care for every 10 residents* (table J and detailed table 5). *As the level of service decreased, the ratio of full-time equivalent employees per 100 residents decreased markedly.*

Nursing care homes had 65 employees per 100 residents, personal care with nursing homes had 48 employees per 100 residents, and personal care homes had 35 employees per 100 residents (table J). The ratio for nursing care homes is of particular interest because 73 percent of all residents were in these homes. Thus, for nearly three-fourths of the nursing home population 6.5 employees were available to provide care for every 10 residents. Nursing care homes under church and other nonprofit ownership had the highest ratio of employees to residents (70 employees per 100 residents). However, these homes were few (7 percent) and they

Table H. Number of employees working in health occupations and percent of those employees working in nursing homes, by job category: United States, April-September 1968

| Job category | Employees in health occupations | | Percent of full-time equivalent employees working in nursing homes |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | |
| All staff | --- | --- | --- |
| Nursing staff | 1,779,000 | 100.0 | 16.5 |
| Registered nurses | 659,000 | 100.0 | 5.2 |
| Licensed practical nurses | 320,000 | 100.0 | 13.3 |
| Nurse's aides | 800,000 | 100.0 | 27.1 |
| Other professional and technical staff | --- | --- | --- |
| Occupational therapists | [1]11,432 | 100.0 | 30.0 |
| Physical therapists | 20,500 | 100.0 | 21.6 |
| Speech therapists | [2]17,000 | 100.0 | 3.7 |
| Recreation therapists | --- | --- | --- |
| Dietitians | [1]13,008 | 100.0 | 43.7 |
| Medical social workers | [3]22,700 | 100.0 | 7.7 |
| Medical record librarians | 38,500 | 100.0 | 4.9 |
| Other staff (including administrators) | --- | --- | --- |
| Nonprofessional staff | --- | --- | --- |

[1]Excludes those not in practice.
[2]Includes speech pathologists and audiologists.
[3]Includes only those social workers in health and related programs.

Sources: For figures on nursing staff: National Center for Health Statistics, Health Resources Statistics, PHS Pub. No. 1509, 1968 edition, Public Health Service, Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1968, p. 135.
For figures on other professional and technical staff: National Center for Health Statistics, Health Resources Statistics, PHS Pub. No. 1509, 1969 edition, Public Health Service, Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1970, pp. 77, 122, 159, 183, 203, 217.

Table J. Number of full-time equivalent employees per 100 residents in nursing homes, by type of service and type of ownership: United States, April-September 1968

| Type of service provided by the home | Type of ownership | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All types | Proprietary | Church and other nonprofit | Government |
| All types | 59 | 60 | 58 | 57 |
| Nursing care | 65 | 64 | 70 | 64 |
| Personal care with nursing | 48 | 49 | 49 | 42 |
| Personal care | 35 | 35 | 34 | 34 |

provided care for few residents (12 percent). (See detailed table 8.)

*Differences in ratios of employees to residents by type of ownership were very slight in comparison to differences by type of service.* Nevertheless, the ratios did decrease as the ownership class changed from proprietary to church and other nonprofit to Government owned. Proprietary homes had 60 full-time equivalent employees per 100 residents, church and other nonprofit homes had 58 per 100 residents, and Government-owned homes had 57 per 100 residents (table J). When each service class was examined separately, proprietary homes did not always have the highest ratios, nor Government-owned homes the lowest. For nursing care homes, the ratio was higher for church or other nonprofit homes (70 employees per 100 residents) than for proprietary or Government-owned homes (both types had ratios of 64 employees). For personal care homes, the ratios were nearly the same regardless of the type of ownership (34-35 employees).

### Full-time Equivalent Nurses Per 100 Residents

One measure of the amount of nursing care available to the resident is the ratio of full-time equivalent nurses (RN's, LPN's, and nurse's aides) per 100 residents. *Overall there were 36 full-time equivalent nurses per 100 residents, or nearly four full-time equivalent nurses to provide nursing care for every 10 residents* (table K and detailed table 5). *As the level of service decreased, the ratio of full-time equivalent nurses per 100 residents decreased markedly.* Nursing care homes had the highest ratio—42 nurses per 100 residents—and personal care with nursing homes the next highest—24 nurses per 100 residents. This was a decrease of 18 nurses per 100 residents between the ratios for these homes. Personal care homes had the lowest ratio—14 nurses per 100 residents. (See table K.) The ratio for nursing care homes is of particular importance because 73 percent of all residents were in nursing care homes. Thus, for nearly three-fourths of the nursing home population, four full-time equivalent nurses were available to provide *nursing care* for every 10 residents.

*The decrease in the number of full-time equivalent nurses per 100 residents as service decreased reflects the staffing pattern in each service class.* Nursing staff in nursing care homes comprised a larger portion of their employees (63 percent) than did the nursing staff for personal care with nursing homes (50 percent of their employees) or personal care homes (39 percent of their employees). (See table D and section on "Type of Service Provided by the Home" for further discussion.)

By ownership, proprietary homes had the highest ratio (39 full-time equivalent nurses per 100 residents), Government-owned homes the next highest (32 nurses), and church and other nonprofit the lowest (29 nurses). This ranking reflects the staffing pattern of each ownership class. The nursing staff in proprietary homes comprised 64 percent of their employees, in Government-owned homes it comprised 56 percent of their employees, and in church and other nonprofit homes 50 percent. (See table E and section on "Type of Ownership" for further discussion.) Regardless of the type of ownership of the home, nursing care homes had the highest ratio of full-time equivalent nurses per 100 residents, personal care with nursing the next highest ratio, and personal care the lowest (table K).

If only full-time equivalent RN's and LPN's are considered as nursing staff (i.e., nurse's aides are excluded), the resulting ratios of *professional nurses* per 100 residents are much lower than the ratios including *all nurses*. However, the relationships by service and ownership remain the same. *As service decreased the ratio of professional nurses per 100 residents decreased.* Nursing care homes had 11 professional nurses per 100 residents, while personal care with nursing homes had 6 professional nurses per 100 residents, and personal care homes had only 3 (table L). *The difference among these ratios may be because the majority of professional nurses worked in nursing care homes.* Eighty-four percent of RN's and LPN's worked in nursing care homes, 13 percent worked in personal care with nursing homes, and 2 percent in personal care homes (from detailed table 4). Regardless of type of ownership, these ratios varied very little within each service class (table L).

Proprietary homes had 10 professional nurses per 100 residents, while church and other nonprofit and Government-owned homes had 8 professional nurses per 100 residents (table L).

*In summary, the ratio of full-time equivalent nurses (RN's, LPN's, and nurse's aides) per 100 residents varied markedly by type of service (table K) as did the ratio of total full-time equivalent employees per 100 residents (table J).* This may be because the number of employees per 100 residents and the number of total nurses per 100 residents were directly related to the services provided in the home and to the general health and mobility of its residents.

### Number of Shifts and Level of Skill of Charge Nurse

One measure of the quality of care available in nursing homes is the number of shifts in the home and the level of skill of the charge

Table K. Number of full-time equivalent nurses[1] per 100 residents in nursing homes, by type of service and type of ownership: United States, April-September 1968

| Type of service provided by the home | Type of ownership | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All types | Proprietary | Church and other nonprofit | Government |
| All types | 36 | 39 | 29 | 32 |
| Nursing care | 42 | 43 | 39 | 38 |
| Personal care with nursing | 24 | 30 | 21 | 21 |
| Personal care | 14 | 15 | 10 | 12 |

[1]Includes RN's, LPN's, and nurse's aides.

Table L. Number of full-time equivalent professional nurses[1] per 100 residents in nursing homes, by type of service and type of ownership: United States, April-September 1968

| Type of service provided by the home | Type of ownership | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All types | Proprietary | Church and other nonprofit | Government |
| All types | 9 | 10 | 8 | 8 |
| Nursing care | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10 |
| Personal care with nursing | 6 | 7 | 6 | 5 |
| Personal care | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |

[1]Includes RN's and LPN's.

nurse on duty (that is, on the premises and routinely serving the patients) for each of the shifts. (These data were collected in the 1968 Nursing Home Survey by question 18 of form in appendix V.) *The majority (86 percent) of all nursing homes had three shifts.* In other words, 86 percent of all homes had the services of one or more members of the nursing staff available to their residents around the clock. Homes with one shift (10 percent of all homes) and those with two shifts (4 percent of all homes) were less common. (See table M.)

*As the level of service decreased the percent of homes with three shifts decreased.* Almost all (97 percent) nursing care homes had the services of the nursing staff available for their residents around the clock. Eighty-eight percent of personal care with nursing homes had around the clock nursing service, while slightly over half (53 percent) of personal care homes had such service. In contrast to the few (8 percent) nursing care and personal care with nursing homes having only one shift, 37 percent of personal care homes had one shift (table M). Personal care homes with one shift were subdivided into those with an RN, LPN, or nurse's aide in charge (8 percent) and those with a "nurse" *other than* an RN, LPN, or nurse's aide in charge (29 percent). (See detailed table 7.)

A possible reason for employing a less skilled charge nurse may be that residents in personal care homes usually are ambulatory and need less skilled nursing service than do residents in nursing care and personal care with nursing homes.

Since the majority of homes had three shifts, the following analysis on the level of skill of the charge nurse will concentrate on these homes. *In 55 percent of all homes RN's and LPN's were most often the type of charge nurse on duty around the clock.* The 55 percent can be subdivided into those homes with mainly RN's in charge and those with mainly LPN's in charge. Twenty-nine percent of all homes had either RN's in charge for all 3 shifts (15 percent) or for 2 of 3 shifts (14 percent). Twenty-six percent of the homes had LPN's in charge for all 3 shifts (8 percent) or for 2 of 3 shifts (18 percent). (See table N.)

*As the level of service decreased, the level of skill of the charge nurse on duty around the clock decreased.* Nursing care homes generally had more RN's and LPN's in charge around the clock, while personal care with nursing and personal care homes had more nurse's aides and other nursing staff in charge. This was probably because nursing care homes provided more nursing service to residents. Their res-

idents were usually nonambulatory with one or more chronic conditions.

Forty-three percent of the nursing care homes had RN's in charge for all 3 shifts or for 2 of 3 shifts. Such arrangements were less frequent in personal care with nursing homes (20 percent) and personal care homes (2 percent). Thirty-five percent of the nursing care homes had LPN's in charge for all 3 shifts or for 2 of 3 shifts. Here again, such arrangements were less frequent in personal care with nursing homes (22 percent) and personal care homes (7 percent). (See table N.)

Personal care with nursing homes and personal care homes had more nurse's aides and other nursing staff in charge around the clock than did nursing care homes. Thirty-one percent of personal care with nursing homes and 22 percent of personal care homes had nurse's aides in charge for all 3 shifts or for 2 of 3 shifts. Only 13 percent of nursing care homes had such nurses in charge. Twenty percent of personal care homes and 8 percent of personal care with nursing homes had other nursing staff in charge for all 3 shifts. Only 0.4 percent of nursing care homes had such nurses in charge (table N.)

Data on number of shifts and level of skill of charge nurse by ownership, service, and geographic region are presented in detailed tables 6 and 7.

### Comparison of Employees in Nursing Homes for 1964 and 1968

The universe, definitions, and questions for the 1968 Nursing Home Survey were similar to those of Resident Places Survey II conducted in 1964. (See Introduction for further information on the 1964 survey.) Because of the similarities

Table M. Number and percent distribution of nursing homes by number of shifts per day, according to type of service: United States, April-September 1968

[Figures may not add to totals due to rounding from weighting procedure. See appendix II for details]

| Number of shifts per day | Type of service provided by the home | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All types | Nursing care | Personal care with nursing | Personal care |
| | Number | | | |
| All shifts | 19,533 | 11,299 | 3,877 | 4,357 |
| | Percent distribution | | | |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| One shift | 10.1 | 0.9 | 7.0 | 36.8 |
| Two shifts | 4.3 | 2.0 | 4.7 | 10.0 |
| Three shifts | 85.5 | 97.1 | 88.3 | 53.2 |

Table N. Number and percent distribution of nursing homes with three shifts per day by level of skill of charge nurse, according to type of service: United States, April-September 1968

[Figures may not add to totals due to rounding from weighting procedure. See appendix II for details]

| Level of skill of charge nurse for homes with three shifts | Type of service provided by the home | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All types | Nursing care | Personal care with nursing | Personal care |
| | Number | | | |
| All homes | 19,533 | 11,299 | 3,877 | 4,357 |
| | Percent distribution | | | |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Homes with three shifts | 85.5 | 97.1 | 88.3 | 53.2 |
| Level of skill of charge nurse | | | | |
| All registered nurses | 15.2 | 22.6 | 9.7 | 1.0 |
| All licensed practical nurses | 8.3 | 9.6 | 8.9 | 4.5 |
| All nurse's aides | 7.8 | 1.8 | 16.5 | 15.5 |
| All other nursing staff | 6.2 | 0.4 | 8.0 | 19.9 |
| Registered nurses for 2 of 3 shifts | 14.0 | 20.3 | 10.1 | 1.4 |
| Licensed practical nurses for 2 of 3 shifts | 17.6 | 25.1 | 13.1 | 2.5 |
| Nurse's aides for 2 of 3 shifts | 10.7 | 11.1 | 14.7 | 6.1 |
| All other combinations | 5.7 | 6.4 | 7.4 | 2.3 |

of the surveys, data on employees can be compared to measure any changes that occurred in the 4-year period.

Since data for the 1964 survey are based on a *sample* of nursing homes rather than on *all* such institutions, they may differ from what would have been obtained by a complete census. In other words, the 1964 data are estimates subject to sampling variability as measured by sampling error. The sampling error of these 1964 estimates[21] was used to determine if any significant difference existed between the 1964 and 1968 data.

From 1964 to 1968 the number of homes increased by 12 percent, the number of residents increased by 47 percent, and the number of total employees increased by 97 percent.[22] Although the total number of employees almost doubled during this period, the staffing pattern changed very little (table 0).

There was a slight increase in the percent of nursing staff between 1964 and 1968 due to increases in the percent of RN's and LPN's. Because of the sampling variability of the 1964 estimate, no statistically significant difference existed between the percent of nurse's aides in 1964 and in 1968. For the percent of other professional and technical staff there was a slight increase over the 4-year period. In contrast, the percent of nonprofessional staff decreased during this time (table O). *Since the percent of nursing staff and professional staff increased, however slightly, during 1964 to 1968, an increase in the quality of care available to the nursing home resident may be indicated.*

One measure of the amount of care available to the resident is the ratio of full-time equivalent employees per 100 residents. (Full-time equivalent employees were used to control for the variability in the number of part-time employees.) In 1964 there were 47 full-time equivalents per 100 residents, and in 1968 there were 59 full-time equivalents per 100 residents—an increase of 12 full-time equivalents per 100

Table O. Number and percent distribution of employees in nursing homes for 1964 and 1968 by job category: United States

[Due to rounding, subtotals may not add to 100]

| Job category | 1968 | 1964[1] |
|---|---|---|
| | Full- and part-time employees | |
| All staff | 553,879 | 281,000 |
| | Percent distribution | |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Nursing staff | 59.7 | 56.4 |
| Registered nurses | 7.7 | 6.2 |
| Licensed practical nurses | 8.7 | 7.3 |
| Nurse's aides | 43.3 | 42.9 |
| Other professional and technical staff | 10.5 | 8.6 |
| Nonprofessional staff | 29.8 | 35.0 |

[1]Source: National Center for Health Statistics, Employees in Nursing and Personal Care Homes, United States, May-June 1964, Vital and Health Statistics, PHS Publication No. 1000-Series 12-No. 5, Public Health Service, Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, Sept, 1966, p.3.

Table P. Number of full-time equivalent employees per 100 residents in nursing homes for 1964 and 1968, by type of service and type of ownership: United States

| Type of service provided by the home | Type of ownership | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All types | Proprietary | Church and other nonprofit | Government |
| | Full-time equivalents per 100 residents, 1968 | | | |
| All types | 59 | 60 | 58 | 57 |
| Nursing care | 65 | 64 | 70 | 64 |
| Personal care with nursing | 48 | 49 | 49 | 42 |
| Personal care | 35 | 35 | 34 | 34 |
| | Full-time equivalents per 100 residents, 1964[1] | | | |
| All types | 47 | 47 | 44 | 49 |
| Nursing care | 52 | 50 | 53 | 58 |
| Personal care with nursing | 37 | 39 | 38 | 28 |
| Personal care | 33 | 35 | 33 | 25 |

[1]Source: See reference 10, pp. 17, 19.

residents (table P). *This increase over the 4-year period probably represents an increase in the amount of care received by the residents.*

For each ownership class the number of full-time equivalents per 100 residents increased during the 4-year period. The largest increases were for proprietary homes (an increase of 13 full-time equivalents) and nonprofit homes (an increase of 14 full-time equivalents). (See table P.) By type of service, nursing care and personal care with nursing homes had increases in their ratios of full-time equivalent employees per 100 residents. Ratios for nursing care homes increased by 13 full-time equivalents, and those for personal care with nursing homes by 11 full-time equivalents. Personal care homes had no difference in their 1964 and 1968 ratios when the sampling errors of the 1964 estimates were examined.

*Because of the increases in the ratio of employees to residents and in the percent of nursing and professional staff, residents in nursing homes in 1968 generally received more care of a higher quality than did residents in nursing homes in 1964.*

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Table 1. Number of employees in nursing homes, by job category, type of service, type of ownership, and bed size: United States, April-September 1968

[Figures may not add to totals due to rounding from weighting procedure. See appendix II for details]

| Type of service provided by the home, type of ownership, and bed size | Total employees | Job category | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Registered nurse | Licensed practical nurse | Dietitian | Occupational therapist | Physical therapist | Recreation therapist | Medical record librarian | Medical social worker | Speech therapist | Other professional[1] | Nurse's aide | Nonprofessional |
| **All types of service** | Full- and part-time | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All types of ownership----- | 553,879 | 42,842 | 48,137 | 8,189 | 5,098 | 6,368 | 4,817 | 2,570 | 2,780 | 1,156 | 27,200 | 239,922 | 164,799 |
| Less than 25 beds- | 63,336 | 4,307 | 7,198 | 1,556 | 449 | 404 | 485 | 249 | 295 | 65 | 3,299 | 25,463 | 19,566 |
| 25-49 beds-------- | 114,968 | 8,791 | 11,418 | 2,102 | 940 | 1,043 | 1,101 | 435 | 595 | 198 | 5,582 | 51,571 | 31,192 |
| 50-99 beds-------- | 191,591 | 15,747 | 15,099 | 2,877 | 1,951 | 2,490 | 1,938 | 975 | 1,047 | 513 | 9,003 | 86,105 | 53,847 |
| 100 beds or more-- | 183,985 | 13,998 | 14,422 | 1,654 | 1,757 | 2,431 | 1,294 | 912 | 843 | 380 | 9,315 | 76,784 | 60,194 |
| Proprietary----- | 376,161 | 29,980 | 35,093 | 6,236 | 3,527 | 4,668 | 3,564 | 1,834 | 2,042 | 978 | 16,957 | 174,887 | 96,397 |
| Less than 25 beds- | 53,285 | 3,580 | 6,240 | 1,318 | 390 | 341 | 415 | 179 | 240 | 57 | 2,589 | 22,312 | 15,625 |
| 25-49 beds-------- | 91,362 | 6,984 | 9,545 | 1,758 | 771 | 846 | 932 | 322 | 475 | 164 | 4,167 | 42,766 | 22,632 |
| 50-99 beds-------- | 141,185 | 11,736 | 11,692 | 2,224 | 1,451 | 2,029 | 1,499 | 764 | 861 | 457 | 6,421 | 66,685 | 35,366 |
| 100 beds or more-- | 90,329 | 7,680 | 7,616 | 936 | 915 | 1,452 | 717 | 570 | 466 | 299 | 3,781 | 43,124 | 22,773 |
| Church and other nonprofit------ | 129,461 | 9,543 | 9,209 | 1,518 | 1,205 | 1,251 | 948 | 542 | 536 | 133 | 7,801 | 45,302 | 51,474 |
| Less than 25 beds- | 6,354 | 552 | 662 | 148 | 33 | 41 | 38 | 49 | 32 | 3 | 464 | 1,837 | 2,493 |
| 25-49 beds-------- | 18,019 | 1,421 | 1,448 | 284 | 139 | 156 | 139 | 83 | 93 | 24 | 1,035 | 6,424 | 6,774 |
| 50-99 beds-------- | 40,540 | 3,342 | 2,717 | 543 | 416 | 381 | 324 | 165 | 147 | 42 | 2,160 | 14,913 | 15,388 |
| 100 beds or more-- | 64,549 | 4,229 | 4,382 | 542 | 617 | 673 | 447 | 244 | 265 | 64 | 4,142 | 22,127 | 26,818 |
| Government------ | 48,257 | 3,319 | 3,835 | 436 | 367 | 450 | 306 | 195 | 201 | 45 | 2,441 | 19,734 | 16,929 |
| Less than 25 beds- | 3,697 | 175 | 295 | 90 | 26 | 23 | 32 | 21 | 23 | 5 | 246 | 1,314 | 1,447 |
| 25-49 beds-------- | 5,586 | 387 | 425 | 60 | 31 | 41 | 30 | 30 | 27 | 10 | 381 | 2,380 | 1,786 |
| 50-99 beds-------- | 9,866 | 668 | 690 | 110 | 85 | 80 | 114 | 46 | 39 | 13 | 422 | 4,506 | 3,093 |
| 100 beds or more-- | 29,107 | 2,090 | 2,424 | 175 | 225 | 306 | 130 | 98 | 112 | 18 | 1,392 | 11,533 | 10,602 |
| **Nursing care** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All types of ownership----- | 441,242 | 36,416 | 40,308 | 6,540 | 4,306 | 5,669 | 3,926 | 2,248 | 2,356 | 1,087 | 19,834 | 200,303 | 118,250 |
| Less than 25 beds- | 34,595 | 3,103 | 5,120 | 897 | 231 | 315 | 245 | 162 | 150 | 46 | 1,345 | 15,160 | 7,821 |
| 25-49 beds-------- | 93,337 | 7,734 | 9,686 | 1,782 | 851 | 950 | 936 | 390 | 515 | 191 | 4,273 | 42,943 | 23,088 |
| 50-99 beds-------- | 166,758 | 14,067 | 13,402 | 2,534 | 1,771 | 2,367 | 1,755 | 913 | 986 | 499 | 7,582 | 76,909 | 43,975 |
| 100 beds or more-- | 146,552 | 11,512 | 12,101 | 1,327 | 1,452 | 2,038 | 991 | 784 | 705 | 351 | 6,634 | 65,291 | 43,366 |
| Proprietary----- | 326,906 | 27,521 | 31,380 | 5,310 | 3,184 | 4,412 | 3,153 | 1,703 | 1,828 | 938 | 14,095 | 154,176 | 79,205 |
| Less than 25 beds- | 30,448 | 2,635 | 4,608 | 778 | 206 | 260 | 217 | 111 | 123 | 41 | 1,142 | 13,670 | 6,659 |
| 25-49 beds-------- | 78,322 | 6,382 | 8,498 | 1,549 | 704 | 780 | 822 | 295 | 426 | 161 | 3,420 | 36,686 | 18,599 |
| 50-99 beds-------- | 132,540 | 11,198 | 11,060 | 2,099 | 1,392 | 1,979 | 1,447 | 745 | 834 | 450 | 6,002 | 62,709 | 32,625 |
| 100 beds or more-- | 85,596 | 7,307 | 7,214 | 884 | 882 | 1,393 | 667 | 552 | 445 | 287 | 3,532 | 41,111 | 21,322 |
| Church and other nonprofit------ | 76,815 | 6,054 | 5,768 | 921 | 819 | 912 | 557 | 394 | 372 | 109 | 4,126 | 30,153 | 26,631 |
| Less than 25 beds- | 2,986 | 369 | 357 | 82 | 20 | 37 | 20 | 38 | 21 | 2 | 168 | 985 | 888 |
| 25-49 beds-------- | 10,985 | 1,019 | 857 | 187 | 122 | 145 | 92 | 71 | 71 | 23 | 581 | 4,453 | 3,365 |
| 50-99 beds-------- | 26,693 | 2,325 | 1,803 | 355 | 305 | 320 | 230 | 144 | 116 | 37 | 1,301 | 10,627 | 9,129 |
| 100 beds or more-- | 36,152 | 2,341 | 2,751 | 296 | 372 | 410 | 216 | 141 | 164 | 47 | 2,076 | 14,089 | 13,250 |
| Government------ | 37,521 | 2,841 | 3,159 | 310 | 303 | 345 | 216 | 151 | 155 | 39 | 1,613 | 15,974 | 12,414 |
| Less than 25 beds- | 1,161 | 100 | 154 | 37 | 6 | 19 | 8 | 13 | 6 | 3 | 36 | 506 | 274 |
| 25-49 beds-------- | 4,030 | 333 | 332 | 46 | 25 | 25 | 22 | 24 | 18 | 7 | 272 | 1,804 | 1,123 |
| 50-99 beds-------- | 7,526 | 544 | 538 | 80 | 74 | 68 | 78 | 23 | 36 | 12 | 279 | 3,573 | 2,221 |
| 100 beds or more-- | 24,804 | 1,865 | 2,135 | 147 | 199 | 234 | 108 | 92 | 96 | 17 | 1,026 | 10,091 | 8,795 |

[1] Includes administrators.

Table 1. Number of employees in nursing homes, by job category, type of service, type of ownership, and bed size: United States, April-September 1968—Con.

[Figures may not add to totals due to rounding from weighting procedure. See appendix II for details]

| Type of service provided by the home, type of ownership, and bed size | Total employees | Job category | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Registered nurse | Licensed practical nurse | Dietitian | Occupational therapist | Physical therapist | Recreation therapist | Medical record librarian | Medical social worker | Speech therapist | Other professional[1] | Nurse's aide | Nonprofessional |
| **Personal care with nursing** | Full- and part-time | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All types of ownership---- | 87,981 | 5,582 | 6,483 | 1,168 | 628 | 624 | 635 | 232 | 307 | 51 | 5,308 | 32,174 | 34,790 |
| Less than 25 beds- | 12,953 | 643 | 1,184 | 310 | 87 | 53 | 89 | 34 | 59 | 7 | 713 | 5,689 | 4,087 |
| 25-49 beds-------- | 16,452 | 932 | 1,465 | 241 | 76 | 71 | 101 | 31 | 57 | 4 | 873 | 6,749 | 5,852 |
| 50-99 beds-------- | 22,292 | 1,578 | 1,566 | 301 | 165 | 111 | 156 | 42 | 55 | 11 | 1,175 | 8,498 | 8,635 |
| 100 beds or more-- | 36,284 | 2,430 | 2,268 | 316 | 300 | 389 | 289 | 125 | 136 | 29 | 2,547 | 11,238 | 16,217 |
| Proprietary----- | 32,408 | 1,905 | 2,792 | 566 | 213 | 200 | 221 | 80 | 124 | 24 | 1,574 | 15,068 | 9,640 |
| Less than 25 beds- | 10,574 | 521 | 943 | 260 | 75 | 47 | 75 | 27 | 48 | 7 | 540 | 4,838 | 3,192 |
| 25-49 beds-------- | 9,901 | 535 | 888 | 153 | 56 | 52 | 63 | 18 | 33 | 1 | 514 | 4,706 | 2,882 |
| 50-99 beds-------- | 7,598 | 500 | 575 | 104 | 50 | 47 | 44 | 18 | 23 | 6 | 314 | 3,599 | 2,319 |
| 100 beds or more-- | 4,335 | 349 | 386 | 50 | 32 | 54 | 38 | 18 | 19 | 11 | 207 | 1,926 | 1,247 |
| Church and other nonprofit------ | 47,915 | 3,305 | 3,164 | 522 | 369 | 333 | 354 | 136 | 151 | 21 | 3,200 | 14,210 | 22,150 |
| Less than 25 beds- | 1,603 | 100 | 188 | 34 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 5 | - | 132 | 515 | 605 |
| 25-49 beds-------- | 5,554 | 362 | 496 | 78 | 15 | 8 | 31 | 7 | 15 | - | 321 | 1,638 | 2,581 |
| 50-99 beds-------- | 12,913 | 986 | 882 | 171 | 107 | 58 | 84 | 21 | 29 | 4 | 760 | 4,126 | 5,685 |
| 100 beds or more-- | 27,846 | 1,857 | 1,597 | 238 | 243 | 263 | 231 | 102 | 101 | 17 | 1,987 | 7,932 | 13,279 |
| Government------ | 7,658 | 373 | 527 | 80 | 45 | 91 | 60 | 16 | 32 | 5 | 534 | 2,895 | 3,000 |
| Less than 25 beds- | 777 | 22 | 52 | 16 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 5 | - | 41 | 336 | 289 |
| 25-49 beds-------- | 998 | 36 | 81 | 10 | 4 | 11 | 7 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 38 | 405 | 389 |
| 50-99 beds-------- | 1,782 | 93 | 109 | 26 | 8 | 6 | 27 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 101 | 774 | 631 |
| 100 beds or more-- | 4,103 | 223 | 285 | 28 | 26 | 72 | 20 | 6 | 17 | 1 | 354 | 1,381 | 1,691 |
| **Personal care** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All types of ownership---- | 24,656 | 844 | 1,346 | 482 | 164 | 75 | 256 | 90 | 117 | 19 | 2,058 | 7,446 | 11,758 |
| Less than 25 beds- | 15,788 | 561 | 894 | 349 | 131 | 37 | 151 | 53 | 86 | 12 | 1,241 | 4,614 | 7,658 |
| 25-49 beds-------- | 5,178 | 125 | 267 | 79 | 14 | 22 | 64 | 14 | 23 | 3 | 436 | 1,879 | 2,253 |
| 50-99 beds-------- | 2,540 | 102 | 132 | 42 | 15 | 11 | 27 | 20 | 6 | 3 | 246 | 697 | 1,237 |
| 100 beds or more-- | 1,149 | 56 | 53 | 12 | 5 | 5 | 15 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 134 | 255 | 610 |
| Proprietary----- | 16,847 | 554 | 920 | 360 | 130 | 56 | 190 | 51 | 90 | 15 | 1,288 | 5,643 | 7,551 |
| Less than 25 beds- | 12,263 | 424 | 689 | 280 | 109 | 34 | 123 | 41 | 68 | 9 | 907 | 3,804 | 5,774 |
| 25-49 beds-------- | 3,139 | 66 | 159 | 57 | 11 | 14 | 47 | 9 | 15 | 2 | 233 | 1,374 | 1,151 |
| 50-99 beds-------- | 1,047 | 39 | 57 | 21 | 9 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 105 | 377 | 422 |
| 100 beds or more-- | 398 | 24 | 16 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 12 | - | 2 | 1 | 43 | 87 | 205 |
| Church and other nonprofit------ | 4,731 | 185 | 277 | 76 | 17 | 5 | 36 | 12 | 14 | 3 | 475 | 939 | 2,692 |
| Less than 25 beds- | 1,765 | 83 | 116 | 32 | 9 | - | 9 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 165 | 338 | 1,000 |
| 25-49 beds-------- | 1,481 | 40 | 95 | 18 | 1 | 3 | 17 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 132 | 334 | 828 |
| 50-99 beds-------- | 934 | 31 | 32 | 18 | 4 | 2 | 10 | - | 1 | 1 | 99 | 161 | 574 |
| 100 beds or more-- | 551 | 30 | 34 | 8 | 2 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 80 | 106 | 289 |
| Government------ | 3,078 | 105 | 148 | 46 | 18 | 14 | 30 | 28 | 14 | 1 | 294 | 864 | 1,515 |
| Less than 25 beds- | 1,760 | 54 | 89 | 37 | 13 | 3 | 19 | 7 | 12 | 1 | 169 | 473 | 884 |
| 25-49 beds-------- | 559 | 18 | 13 | 4 | 2 | 5 | - | - | 1 | - | 71 | 171 | 274 |
| 50-99 beds-------- | 559 | 32 | 43 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 9 | 19 | 1 | - | 43 | 159 | 241 |
| 100 beds or more--- | 200 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | - | 2 | 1 | - | - | 12 | 61 | 117 |

[1]Includes administrators.

Table 2. Number of employees in nursing homes, by job category, geographic region, type of ownership, and bed size: United States, April-September 1968

[Figures may not add to totals due to rounding from weighting procedure. See appendix II for details]

| Region, type of ownership, and bed size | Total employees | Job category | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Registered nurse | Licensed practical nurse | Dietitian | Occupational therapist | Physical therapist | Recreation therapist | Medical record librarian | Medical social worker | Speech therapist | Other professional[1] | Nurse's aide | Nonprofessional |
| United States | Full- and part-time | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All types of ownership-- | 553,879 | 42,842 | 48,137 | 8,189 | 5,098 | 6,368 | 4,817 | 2,570 | 2,780 | 1,156 | 27,200 | 239,922 | 164,799 |
| Less than 25 beds- | 63,336 | 4,307 | 7,198 | 1,556 | 449 | 404 | 485 | 249 | 295 | 65 | 3,299 | 25,463 | 19,566 |
| 25-49 beds-------- | 114,968 | 8,791 | 11,418 | 2,102 | 940 | 1,043 | 1,101 | 435 | 595 | 198 | 5,582 | 51,571 | 31,192 |
| 50-99 beds-------- | 191,591 | 15,747 | 15,099 | 2,877 | 1,951 | 2,490 | 1,938 | 975 | 1,047 | 513 | 9,003 | 86,105 | 53,847 |
| 100 beds or more-- | 183,985 | 13,998 | 14,422 | 1,654 | 1,757 | 2,431 | 1,294 | 912 | 843 | 380 | 9,315 | 76,784 | 60,194 |
| Proprietary--- | 376,161 | 29,980 | 35,093 | 6,236 | 3,527 | 4,668 | 3,564 | 1,834 | 2,042 | 978 | 16,957 | 174,887 | 96,397 |
| Less than 25 beds- | 53,285 | 3,580 | 6,240 | 1,318 | 390 | 341 | 415 | 179 | 240 | 57 | 2,589 | 22,312 | 15,625 |
| 25-49 beds-------- | 91,362 | 6,984 | 9,545 | 1,758 | 771 | 846 | 932 | 322 | 475 | 164 | 4,167 | 42,766 | 22,632 |
| 50-99 beds-------- | 141,185 | 11,736 | 11,692 | 2,224 | 1,451 | 2,029 | 1,499 | 764 | 861 | 457 | 6,421 | 66,685 | 35,366 |
| 100 beds or more-- | 90,329 | 7,680 | 7,616 | 936 | 915 | 1,452 | 717 | 570 | 466 | 299 | 3,781 | 43,124 | 22,773 |
| Church and other nonprofit------- | 129,461 | 9,543 | 9,209 | 1,518 | 1,205 | 1,251 | 948 | 542 | 536 | 133 | 7,801 | 45,302 | 51,474 |
| Less than 25 beds- | 6,354 | 552 | 662 | 148 | 33 | 41 | 38 | 49 | 32 | 3 | 464 | 1,837 | 2,493 |
| 25-49 beds-------- | 18,019 | 1,421 | 1,448 | 284 | 139 | 156 | 139 | 83 | 93 | 24 | 1,035 | 6,424 | 6,774 |
| 50-99 beds-------- | 40,540 | 3,342 | 2,717 | 543 | 416 | 381 | 324 | 165 | 147 | 42 | 2,160 | 14,913 | 15,388 |
| 100 beds or more-- | 64,549 | 4,229 | 4,382 | 542 | 617 | 673 | 447 | 244 | 265 | 64 | 4,142 | 22,127 | 26,818 |
| Government---- | 48,257 | 3,319 | 3,835 | 436 | 367 | 450 | 306 | 195 | 201 | 45 | 2,441 | 19,734 | 16,929 |
| Less than 25 beds- | 3,697 | 175 | 295 | 90 | 26 | 23 | 32 | 21 | 23 | 5 | 246 | 1,314 | 1,447 |
| 25-49 beds-------- | 5,586 | 387 | 425 | 60 | 31 | 41 | 30 | 30 | 27 | 10 | 381 | 2,380 | 1,786 |
| 50-99 beds-------- | 9,866 | 668 | 690 | 110 | 85 | 80 | 114 | 46 | 39 | 13 | 422 | 4,506 | 3,093 |
| 100 beds or more-- | 29,107 | 2,090 | 2,424 | 175 | 225 | 306 | 130 | 98 | 112 | 18 | 1,392 | 11,533 | 10,602 |
| Northeast | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All types of ownership-- | 152,190 | 15,248 | 16,495 | 1,996 | 1,477 | 1,920 | 1,510 | 602 | 838 | 437 | 7,697 | 57,055 | 46,915 |
| Less than 25 beds- | 18,382 | 1,889 | 2,845 | 416 | 154 | 150 | 143 | 59 | 78 | 34 | 949 | 6,121 | 5,545 |
| 25-49 beds-------- | 30,703 | 3,283 | 3,892 | 556 | 304 | 373 | 381 | 75 | 181 | 89 | 1,425 | 11,496 | 8,647 |
| 50 beds--- ------- | 41,423 | 4,676 | 3,792 | 554 | 467 | 598 | 495 | 176 | 266 | 155 | 1,873 | 16,112 | 12,258 |
| 100 beds or more-- | 61,682 | 5,400 | 5,966 | 470 | 552 | 799 | 492 | 292 | 313 | 159 | 3,449 | 23,326 | 20,465 |
| Proprietary--- | 97,107 | 10,784 | 11,151 | 1,491 | 973 | 1,374 | 1,143 | 401 | 548 | 363 | 4,272 | 39,733 | 24,874 |
| Less than 25 beds- | 15,494 | 1,639 | 2,507 | 360 | 145 | 132 | 131 | 49 | 65 | 31 | 687 | 5,370 | 4,379 |
| 25-49 beds-------- | 25,124 | 2,730 | 3,258 | 477 | 251 | 319 | 329 | 55 | 144 | 75 | 1,061 | 10,074 | 6,351 |
| 50-99 beds-------- | 28,836 | 3,434 | 2,638 | 397 | 337 | 473 | 394 | 131 | 193 | 135 | 1,185 | 12,393 | 7,124 |
| 100 beds or more-- | 27,653 | 2,981 | 2,748 | 256 | 240 | 451 | 289 | 166 | 146 | 122 | 1,339 | 11,897 | 7,019 |
| Church and other nonprofit------- | 36,716 | 3,003 | 3,527 | 391 | 379 | 373 | 290 | 158 | 206 | 59 | 2,493 | 10,443 | 15,396 |
| Less than 25 beds- | 2,250 | 194 | 274 | 44 | 5 | 12 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 203 | 549 | 941 |
| 25-49 beds-------- | 4,923 | 481 | 556 | 73 | 47 | 49 | 47 | 20 | 33 | 12 | 339 | 1,173 | 2,094 |
| 50-99 beds-------- | 10,311 | 1,024 | 954 | 136 | 114 | 106 | 82 | 42 | 53 | 17 | 586 | 2,823 | 4,375 |
| 100 beds or more-- | 19,233 | 1,303 | 1,742 | 138 | 213 | 206 | 152 | 89 | 112 | 28 | 1,364 | 5,898 | 7,987 |
| Government---- | 18,366 | 1,461 | 1,817 | 114 | 124 | 173 | 77 | 43 | 85 | 15 | 932 | 6,878 | 6,645 |
| Less than 25 beds- | 638 | 56 | 64 | 11 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 59 | 202 | 225 |
| 25-49 beds-------- | 656 | 72 | 78 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 4 | - | 4 | 2 | 25 | 249 | 203 |
| 50-99 beds-------- | 2,275 | 217 | 200 | 21 | 16 | 20 | 19 | 3 | 20 | 3 | 102 | 695 | 759 |
| 100 beds or more-- | 14,797 | 1,116 | 1,476 | 76 | 99 | 142 | 50 | 38 | 55 | 8 | 747 | 5,532 | 5,459 |

See footnote at end of table.

Table 2. Number of employees in nursing homes, by job category, geographic region, type of ownership, and bed size: United States, April-September 1968—Con.

[Figures may not add to totals due to rounding from weighting procedure. See appendix II for details]

| Region, type of ownership, and bed size | Total employees | Job category | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Registered nurse | Licensed practical nurse | Dietitian | Occupational therapist | Physical therapist | Recreation therapist | Medical record librarian | Medical social worker | Speech therapist | Other professional[1] | Nurse's aide | Non-professional |
| North Central | Full- and part-time | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All types of ownership-- | 186,455 | 13,039 | 12,517 | 2,373 | 1,744 | 1,939 | 1,577 | 642 | 672 | 253 | 8,534 | 84,465 | 58,700 |
| Under 25 beds----- | 21,344 | 1,285 | 1,954 | 487 | 101 | 104 | 138 | 69 | 80 | 10 | 1,043 | 10,068 | 6,005 |
| 25-49 beds-------- | 38,158 | 2,402 | 2,837 | 559 | 260 | 220 | 314 | 104 | 113 | 23 | 1,617 | 18,878 | 10,831 |
| 50-99 beds-------- | 62,340 | 4,767 | 3,903 | 801 | 690 | 775 | 652 | 197 | 226 | 129 | 2,870 | 28,352 | 18,978 |
| 100 beds or more-- | 64,613 | 4,585 | 3,823 | 526 | 693 | 840 | 474 | 271 | 253 | 91 | 3,004 | 27,167 | 22,886 |
| Proprietary--- | 111,691 | 7,827 | 8,681 | 1,633 | 980 | 1,209 | 1,007 | 372 | 450 | 195 | 4,718 | 55,264 | 29,355 |
| Under 25 beds----- | 18,819 | 1,081 | 1,761 | 426 | 88 | 84 | 122 | 54 | 73 | 9 | 879 | 9,156 | 5,086 |
| 25-49 beds-------- | 28,795 | 1,769 | 2,358 | 437 | 186 | 164 | 261 | 71 | 92 | 17 | 1,156 | 14,977 | 7,308 |
| 50-99 beds-------- | 38,946 | 3,025 | 2,775 | 531 | 416 | 579 | 422 | 111 | 168 | 108 | 1,699 | 18,866 | 10,248 |
| 100 beds or more-- | 25,131 | 1,952 | 1,788 | 240 | 289 | 381 | 202 | 137 | 118 | 62 | 984 | 12,265 | 6,713 |
| Church and other non-profit----- | 56,667 | 4,033 | 2,833 | 570 | 576 | 535 | 407 | 196 | 160 | 43 | 3,031 | 21,168 | 23,015 |
| Under 25 beds----- | 1,660 | 160 | 145 | 35 | 9 | 9 | 15 | 9 | 4 | - | 104 | 539 | 632 |
| 25-49 beds-------- | 7,118 | 491 | 363 | 104 | 59 | 47 | 37 | 29 | 16 | 5 | 336 | 2,906 | 2,724 |
| 50-99 beds-------- | 18,910 | 1,507 | 929 | 226 | 217 | 160 | 152 | 72 | 46 | 16 | 952 | 7,400 | 7,233 |
| 100 beds or more-- | 28,980 | 1,876 | 1,396 | 205 | 290 | 320 | 203 | 86 | 93 | 22 | 1,640 | 10,422 | 12,426 |
| Government---- | 18,096 | 1,179 | 1,002 | 171 | 189 | 195 | 163 | 73 | 62 | 15 | 784 | 7,933 | 6,330 |
| Under 25 beds----- | 865 | 44 | 47 | 26 | 3 | 12 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 60 | 373 | 287 |
| 25-49 beds-------- | 2,245 | 142 | 117 | 18 | 14 | 9 | 15 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 125 | 994 | 799 |
| 50-99 beds-------- | 4,485 | 236 | 199 | 44 | 57 | 36 | 78 | 14 | 12 | 6 | 219 | 2,086 | 1,497 |
| 100 beds or more-- | 10,502 | 757 | 639 | 82 | 114 | 138 | 68 | 48 | 42 | 7 | 380 | 4,480 | 3,747 |
| South | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All types of ownership-- | 123,435 | 7,042 | 12,435 | 2,112 | 694 | 1,175 | 829 | 645 | 560 | 148 | 6,326 | 57,912 | 33,558 |
| Under 25 beds----- | 10,959 | 538 | 1,246 | 304 | 61 | 81 | 67 | 71 | 69 | 13 | 584 | 4,632 | 3,294 |
| 25-49 beds-------- | 28,875 | 1,575 | 3,217 | 549 | 148 | 235 | 210 | 127 | 170 | 30 | 1,601 | 13,607 | 7,407 |
| 50-59 beds-------- | 48,701 | 2,919 | 4,701 | 852 | 242 | 408 | 392 | 264 | 200 | 59 | 2,533 | 23,485 | 12,650 |
| 100 beds or more-- | 34,899 | 2,010 | 3,272 | 406 | 243 | 451 | 160 | 184 | 122 | 46 | 1,609 | 16,189 | 10,208 |
| Proprietary--- | 92,453 | 5,244 | 9,738 | 1,652 | 530 | 903 | 664 | 463 | 431 | 124 | 4,455 | 45,531 | 22,717 |
| Under 25 beds----- | 8,440 | 409 | 993 | 239 | 41 | 63 | 52 | 37 | 44 | 11 | 419 | 3,826 | 2,307 |
| 25-49 beds-------- | 22,555 | 1,190 | 2,638 | 454 | 116 | 169 | 171 | 85 | 125 | 23 | 1,157 | 11,023 | 5,403 |
| 50-99 beds-------- | 39,772 | 2,351 | 3,937 | 708 | 201 | 337 | 336 | 212 | 178 | 51 | 2,075 | 19,633 | 9,752 |
| 100 beds or more-- | 21,686 | 1,294 | 2,170 | 252 | 171 | 335 | 106 | 130 | 84 | 40 | 803 | 11,049 | 5,254 |
| Church and other non-profit----- | 23,836 | 1,421 | 1,973 | 374 | 138 | 221 | 136 | 118 | 96 | 12 | 1,453 | 9,281 | 8,613 |
| Under 25 beds----- | 1,634 | 94 | 163 | 43 | 14 | 17 | 12 | 26 | 16 | 1 | 103 | 535 | 608 |
| 25-49 beds-------- | 4,375 | 277 | 407 | 73 | 25 | 47 | 33 | 20 | 32 | 1 | 250 | 1,747 | 1,463 |
| 50-99 beds-------- | 6,902 | 446 | 544 | 116 | 34 | 58 | 43 | 24 | 19 | 3 | 395 | 2,866 | 2,353 |
| 100 beds or more-- | 10,926 | 603 | 860 | 142 | 64 | 100 | 48 | 48 | 28 | 7 | 705 | 4,132 | 4,189 |
| Government---- | 7,145 | 376 | 724 | 85 | 26 | 50 | 28 | 63 | 34 | 12 | 418 | 3,101 | 2,229 |
| Under 25 beds----- | 886 | 35 | 90 | 22 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 61 | 270 | 379 |
| 25-49 beds-------- | 1,945 | 108 | 172 | 22 | 6 | 19 | 7 | 22 | 12 | 7 | 194 | 837 | 541 |
| 50-99 beds-------- | 2,027 | 121 | 220 | 28 | 6 | 13 | 12 | 27 | 3 | 4 | 62 | 986 | 545 |
| 100 beds or more-- | 2,287 | 113 | 242 | 13 | 7 | 16 | 6 | 6 | 9 | - | 101 | 1,008 | 765 |

See footnote at end of table.

Table 2. Number of employees in nursing homes, by job category, geographic region, type of ownership, and bed size: United States, April-September 1968—Con.

[Figures may not add to totals due to rounding from weighting procedure. See appendix II for details]

| Region, type of ownership, and bed size | Total employees | Job category | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Registered nurse | Licensed practical nurse | Dietitian | Occupational therapist | Physical therapist | Recreation therapist | Medical record librarian | Medical social worker | Speech therapist | Other professional[1] | Nurse's aide | Nonprofessional |
| West | | Full- and part-time | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All types of ownership--- | 91,800 | 7,515 | 6,690 | 1,708 | 1,184 | 1,335 | 901 | 682 | 709 | 318 | 4,643 | 40,490 | 25,625 |
| Less than 25 beds-- | 12,651 | 595 | 1,153 | 349 | 134 | 69 | 137 | 50 | 67 | 8 | 723 | 4,642 | 4,723 |
| 25-49 beds--------- | 17,231 | 1,530 | 1,472 | 437 | 229 | 215 | 196 | 129 | 131 | 55 | 939 | 7,591 | 4,307 |
| 50-99 beds--------- | 39,127 | 3,385 | 2,704 | 670 | 552 | 708 | 399 | 337 | 355 | 170 | 1,728 | 18,156 | 9,962 |
| 100 beds or more--- | 22,790 | 2,004 | 1,361 | 251 | 269 | 342 | 169 | 165 | 156 | 84 | 1,253 | 10,102 | 6,634 |
| Proprietary---- | 74,909 | 6,124 | 5,523 | 1,459 | 1,044 | 1,182 | 749 | 597 | 614 | 295 | 3,512 | 34,359 | 19,451 |
| Under 25 beds------ | 10,532 | 451 | 979 | 293 | 116 | 62 | 111 | 39 | 58 | 7 | 604 | 3,959 | 3,853 |
| 25-49 beds--------- | 14,888 | 1,294 | 1,292 | 391 | 218 | 195 | 171 | 110 | 114 | 50 | 792 | 6,693 | 3,570 |
| 50-99 beds--------- | 33,631 | 2,927 | 2,342 | 588 | 496 | 639 | 347 | 310 | 323 | 163 | 1,461 | 15,793 | 8,242 |
| 100 beds or more--- | 15,859 | 1,452 | 910 | 188 | 215 | 285 | 121 | 138 | 119 | 74 | 656 | 7,913 | 3,787 |
| Church and other nonprofit-------- | 12,242 | 1,087 | 876 | 183 | 112 | 121 | 114 | 70 | 75 | 20 | 824 | 4,311 | 4,450 |
| Under 25 beds------ | 811 | 104 | 80 | 26 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 4 | - | 54 | 214 | 312 |
| 25-49 beds--------- | 1,604 | 171 | 122 | 34 | 8 | 14 | 22 | 15 | 11 | 5 | 110 | 598 | 494 |
| 50-99 beds--------- | 4,417 | 365 | 290 | 66 | 51 | 58 | 47 | 27 | 29 | 7 | 227 | 1,824 | 1,427 |
| 100 beds or more--- | 5,410 | 447 | 384 | 58 | 49 | 46 | 43 | 21 | 31 | 8 | 433 | 1,675 | 2,216 |
| Government----- | 4,649 | 304 | 291 | 65 | 28 | 31 | 38 | 15 | 20 | 3 | 307 | 1,821 | 1,724 |
| Under 25 beds------ | 1,309 | 41 | 94 | 30 | 14 | 3 | 25 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 65 | 469 | 557 |
| 25-49 beds--------- | 739 | 65 | 59 | 13 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 6 | - | 37 | 300 | 243 |
| 50-99 beds--------- | 1,079 | 94 | 72 | 17 | 6 | 11 | 4 | 1 | 3 | - | 40 | 539 | 293 |
| 100 beds or more--- | 1,521 | 104 | 67 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 164 | 514 | 631 |

[1] Includes administrators.

Table 3. Number of employees in nursing homes, by job category and State: United States, April-September 1968

[Figures may not add to totals due to rounding from weighting procedure. See appendix II for details]

| State | Total employees | Job category | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Registered nurse | Licensed practical nurse | Dietitian | Occupational therapist | Physical therapist | Recreation therapist | Medical record librarian | Medical social worker | Speech therapist | Other professional[1] | Nurse's aide | Nonprofessional |
| | Full- and part-time | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States | 553,879 | 42,842 | 48,137 | 8,189 | 5,098 | 6,368 | 4,817 | 2,570 | 2,780 | 1,156 | 27,200 | 239,922 | 164,799 |
| Alabama | 6,568 | 310 | 923 | 132 | 18 | 40 | 19 | 44 | 36 | 7 | 278 | 3,156 | 1,607 |
| Alaska | 86 | 17 | 5 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 30 | 29 |
| Arizona | 2,592 | 291 | 184 | 37 | 25 | 37 | 21 | 20 | 13 | 9 | 153 | 1,082 | 720 |
| Arkansas | 5,994 | 251 | 441 | 75 | 21 | 12 | 14 | 41 | 22 | 3 | 328 | 3,219 | 1,566 |
| California | 53,434 | 4,134 | 3,658 | 1,106 | 760 | 878 | 552 | 460 | 505 | 232 | 2,835 | 23,177 | 15,138 |
| Colorado | 7,753 | 697 | 888 | 107 | 79 | 85 | 74 | 30 | 34 | 23 | 231 | 3,689 | 1,816 |
| Connecticut | 12,576 | 2,023 | 1,187 | 216 | 57 | 178 | 223 | 35 | 62 | 43 | 485 | 5,068 | 2,998 |
| Delaware | 908 | 106 | 66 | 13 | 15 | 14 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 46 | 383 | 252 |
| Dist. of Columbia | 1,331 | 79 | 182 | 59 | 17 | 17 | 10 | 1 | 18 | 3 | 48 | 413 | 484 |
| Florida | 14,124 | 1,291 | 1,363 | 216 | 95 | 250 | 74 | 63 | 97 | 35 | 692 | 6,059 | 3,889 |
| Georgia | 7,757 | 418 | 894 | 147 | 45 | 86 | 40 | 20 | 34 | 12 | 436 | 3,641 | 1,984 |
| Hawaii | 1,033 | 137 | 64 | 24 | 24 | 12 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 59 | 359 | 336 |
| Idaho | 2,168 | 173 | 195 | 39 | 8 | 23 | 17 | 10 | 6 | 2 | 75 | 1,095 | 524 |
| Illinois | 31,628 | 2,142 | 2,749 | 376 | 342 | 411 | 354 | 108 | 129 | 81 | 1,523 | 13,190 | 10,222 |
| Indiana | 13,063 | 910 | 702 | 167 | 75 | 101 | 75 | 61 | 53 | 14 | 640 | 6,267 | 3,997 |
| Iowa | 16,727 | 1,259 | 792 | 235 | 90 | 121 | 139 | 67 | 69 | 14 | 700 | 7,751 | 5,491 |
| Kansas | 9,810 | 448 | 289 | 119 | 75 | 97 | 69 | 30 | 13 | 4 | 425 | 5,124 | 3,118 |
| Kentucky | 6,181 | 340 | 435 | 98 | 14 | 58 | 23 | 39 | 30 | 1 | 283 | 2,909 | 1,952 |
| Louisiana | 6,735 | 497 | 744 | 128 | 42 | 40 | 31 | 32 | 24 | 3 | 282 | 3,166 | 1,745 |
| Maine | 4,038 | 319 | 272 | 58 | 46 | 51 | 50 | 3 | 11 | 4 | 200 | 1,757 | 1,267 |
| Maryland | 8,221 | 608 | 429 | 95 | 90 | 95 | 166 | 6 | 19 | 18 | 462 | 3,834 | 2,398 |
| Massachusetts | 30,725 | 2,917 | 3,645 | 395 | 357 | 385 | 231 | 97 | 137 | 101 | 1,319 | 11,396 | 9,744 |
| Michigan | 20,751 | 1,298 | 1,658 | 282 | 188 | 226 | 156 | 89 | 118 | 34 | 997 | 10,032 | 5,574 |
| Minnesota | 19,876 | 1,549 | 1,005 | 200 | 284 | 251 | 239 | 37 | 46 | 18 | 892 | 8,705 | 6,650 |
| Mississippi | 2,416 | 134 | 227 | 46 | 9 | 10 | 7 | 8 | 16 | 1 | 157 | 1,121 | 679 |
| Missouri | 13,690 | 827 | 1,004 | 160 | 111 | 117 | 116 | 30 | 24 | 8 | 583 | 6,666 | 4,046 |
| Montana | 1,827 | 194 | 110 | 34 | 15 | 25 | 12 | 13 | 5 | 2 | 93 | 838 | 453 |
| Nebraska | 6,432 | 329 | 260 | 77 | 43 | 38 | 28 | 22 | 7 | 3 | 285 | 3,194 | 2,147 |
| Nevada | 412 | 29 | 35 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 2 | - | 1 | - | 26 | 174 | 133 |
| New Hampshire | 3,033 | 415 | 200 | 29 | 15 | 19 | 21 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 214 | 1,210 | 899 |
| New Jersey | 16,851 | 2,054 | 1,195 | 190 | 158 | 228 | 138 | 80 | 111 | 52 | 836 | 6,636 | 5,175 |
| New Mexico | 1,474 | 88 | 138 | 22 | 14 | 14 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 1 | 88 | 590 | 496 |
| New York | 46,339 | 4,142 | 4,719 | 611 | 500 | 603 | 577 | 244 | 330 | 113 | 2,654 | 17,209 | 14,638 |
| North Carolina | 7,430 | 479 | 597 | 125 | 31 | 54 | 45 | 25 | 25 | 3 | 380 | 3,258 | 2,408 |
| North Dakota | 3,100 | 265 | 84 | 47 | 30 | 18 | 27 | 9 | 7 | - | 160 | 1,230 | 1,222 |
| Ohio | 30,626 | 2,201 | 3,148 | 452 | 238 | 330 | 203 | 91 | 123 | 50 | 1,400 | 13,103 | 9,287 |
| Oklahoma | 10,582 | 323 | 625 | 233 | 102 | 123 | 218 | 68 | 21 | 9 | 693 | 5,419 | 2,748 |
| Oregon | 7,695 | 580 | 393 | 118 | 80 | 92 | 61 | 46 | 49 | 19 | 445 | 3,513 | 2,300 |
| Pennsylvania | 33,052 | 2,867 | 4,693 | 406 | 309 | 409 | 244 | 124 | 166 | 114 | 1,720 | 11,474 | 10,527 |
| Rhode Island | 3,480 | 275 | 327 | 54 | 19 | 27 | 13 | 7 | 10 | 3 | 169 | 1,473 | 1,103 |
| South Carolina | 3,523 | 300 | 356 | 64 | 21 | 32 | 19 | 17 | 10 | 2 | 193 | 1,538 | 971 |
| South Dakota | 3,682 | 319 | 122 | 36 | 23 | 33 | 42 | 14 | 4 | 2 | 147 | 1,586 | 1,354 |
| Tennessee | 5,498 | 244 | 546 | 123 | 12 | 41 | 10 | 35 | 19 | 4 | 267 | 2,599 | 1,598 |
| Texas | 28,684 | 1,040 | 3,884 | 460 | 125 | 236 | 113 | 223 | 165 | 33 | 1,437 | 13,791 | 7,176 |
| Utah | 2,344 | 103 | 191 | 44 | 30 | 29 | 49 | 8 | 16 | 8 | 139 | 1,063 | 665 |
| Vermont | 2,095 | 235 | 257 | 39 | 16 | 21 | 13 | 5 | 10 | 4 | 99 | 832 | 564 |
| Virginia | 6,046 | 512 | 596 | 65 | 31 | 52 | 32 | 14 | 15 | 8 | 264 | 2,773 | 1,684 |
| Washington | 10,427 | 1,034 | 790 | 165 | 141 | 137 | 98 | 82 | 62 | 21 | 488 | 4,577 | 2,832 |
| West Virginia | 1,437 | 108 | 126 | 32 | 5 | 17 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 80 | 633 | 416 |
| Wisconsin | 17,070 | 1,490 | 704 | 221 | 246 | 196 | 130 | 85 | 79 | 24 | 783 | 7,619 | 5,494 |
| Wyoming | 555 | 38 | 37 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | - | 9 | 304 | 152 |

[1] Includes administrators.

Table 4. Number of employees and number of full-time equivalent employees in nursing homes, by job category, type of service, and type of ownership: United States, April-September 1968

[Figures may not add to totals due to rounding from weighting procedure. See appendix II for details.]

| Type of service provided by the home and type of ownership | Total employees | Job category | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Registered nurse | Licensed practical nurse | Dietitian | Occupational therapist | Physical therapist | Recreation therapist | Medical record librarian | Medical social worker | Speech therapist | Other professional[1] | Nurse's aide | Nonprofessional |
| | Full- and part-time employees | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All homes | 553,879 | 42,842 | 48,137 | 8,189 | 5,098 | 6,368 | 4,817 | 2,570 | 2,780 | 1,156 | 27,200 | 239,922 | 164,799 |
| Proprietary | 376,161 | 29,980 | 35,093 | 6,236 | 3,527 | 4,668 | 3,564 | 1,834 | 2,042 | 978 | 16,957 | 174,887 | 96,397 |
| Church and other nonprofit | 129,461 | 9,543 | 9,209 | 1,518 | 1,205 | 1,251 | 948 | 542 | 536 | 133 | 7,801 | 45,302 | 51,474 |
| Government | 48,257 | 3,319 | 3,835 | 436 | 367 | 450 | 306 | 195 | 201 | 45 | 2,441 | 19,734 | 16,929 |
| Nursing care | 441,242 | 36,416 | 40,308 | 6,540 | 4,306 | 5,669 | 3,926 | 2,248 | 2,356 | 1,087 | 19,834 | 200,303 | 118,250 |
| Proprietary | 326,906 | 27,521 | 31,380 | 5,310 | 3,184 | 4,412 | 3,153 | 1,703 | 1,828 | 938 | 14,095 | 154,176 | 79,205 |
| Church and other nonprofit | 76,815 | 6,054 | 5,768 | 921 | 819 | 912 | 557 | 394 | 372 | 109 | 4,126 | 30,153 | 26,631 |
| Government | 37,521 | 2,841 | 3,159 | 310 | 303 | 345 | 216 | 151 | 155 | 39 | 1,613 | 15,974 | 12,414 |
| Personal care with nursing | 87,981 | 5,582 | 6,483 | 1,168 | 628 | 624 | 635 | 232 | 307 | 51 | 5,308 | 32,174 | 34,790 |
| Proprietary | 32,408 | 1,905 | 2,792 | 566 | 213 | 200 | 221 | 80 | 124 | 24 | 1,574 | 15,068 | 9,640 |
| Church and other nonprofit | 47,915 | 3,305 | 3,164 | 522 | 369 | 333 | 354 | 136 | 151 | 21 | 3,200 | 14,210 | 22,150 |
| Government | 7,658 | 373 | 527 | 80 | 45 | 91 | 60 | 16 | 32 | 5 | 534 | 2,895 | 3,000 |
| Personal care | 24,656 | 844 | 1,346 | 482 | 164 | 75 | 256 | 90 | 117 | 19 | 2,058 | 7,446 | 11,758 |
| Proprietary | 16,847 | 554 | 920 | 360 | 130 | 56 | 190 | 51 | 90 | 15 | 1,288 | 5,643 | 7,551 |
| Church and other nonprofit | 4,731 | 185 | 277 | 76 | 17 | 5 | 36 | 12 | 14 | 3 | 475 | 939 | 2,692 |
| Government | 3,078 | 105 | 148 | 46 | 18 | 14 | 30 | 28 | 14 | 1 | 294 | 864 | 1,515 |
| | Full-time equivalent employees | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All homes | 483,726 | 34,494 | 42,567 | 5,686 | 3,434 | 4,437 | 3,294 | 1,889 | 1,758 | 624 | 24,568 | 216,672 | 144,303 |
| Proprietary | 328,192 | 24,118 | 30,823 | 4,249 | 2,299 | 3,174 | 2,399 | 1,318 | 1,222 | 525 | 15,429 | 158,535 | 84,100 |
| Church and other nonprofit | 111,432 | 7,585 | 8,190 | 1,105 | 861 | 912 | 672 | 407 | 382 | 73 | 6,922 | 39,824 | 44,500 |
| Government | 44,102 | 2,790 | 3,553 | 332 | 274 | 351 | 223 | 163 | 155 | 26 | 2,217 | 18,313 | 15,703 |
| Nursing care | 386,074 | 29,422 | 35,592 | 4,359 | 2,892 | 3,950 | 2,686 | 1,645 | 1,471 | 584 | 17,896 | 181,441 | 104,138 |
| Proprietary | 285,585 | 22,186 | 27,524 | 3,494 | 2,070 | 2,995 | 2,115 | 1,226 | 1,086 | 503 | 12,816 | 140,025 | 69,546 |
| Church and other nonprofit | 66,132 | 4,855 | 5,124 | 638 | 597 | 685 | 408 | 295 | 266 | 60 | 3,627 | 26,587 | 22,988 |
| Government | 34,357 | 2,381 | 2,943 | 226 | 225 | 270 | 163 | 124 | 118 | 21 | 1,453 | 14,829 | 11,604 |
| Personal care with nursing | 76,573 | 4,406 | 5,774 | 912 | 439 | 429 | 440 | 169 | 214 | 29 | 4,821 | 28,644 | 30,296 |
| Propietary | 28,219 | 1,506 | 2,471 | 445 | 149 | 135 | 158 | 53 | 80 | 14 | 1,463 | 13,492 | 8,252 |
| Church and other nonprofit | 41,293 | 2,579 | 2,820 | 399 | 252 | 224 | 240 | 104 | 106 | 11 | 2,864 | 12,429 | 19,265 |
| Government | 7,061 | 321 | 483 | 67 | 38 | 69 | 42 | 12 | 28 | 4 | 494 | 2,723 | 2,780 |
| Personal care | 21,078 | 666 | 1,201 | 415 | 103 | 58 | 169 | 75 | 74 | 11 | 1,852 | 6,587 | 9,869 |
| Proprietary | 14,388 | 427 | 828 | 310 | 80 | 43 | 126 | 40 | 55 | 8 | 1,150 | 5,018 | 6,303 |
| Church and other nonprofit | 4,008 | 151 | 246 | 67 | 12 | 3 | 24 | 8 | 10 | 2 | 432 | 807 | 2,247 |
| Government | 2,683 | 88 | 127 | 38 | 11 | 12 | 18 | 27 | 9 | 1 | 270 | 762 | 1,319 |

[1]Includes administrators.

Table 5. Total number and number per 100 residents of full-time equivalent employees and full-time equivalent nurses, by type of service and type of ownership: United States, April-September 1968

[Figures may not add to totals due to rounding from weighting procedure. See appendix II for details]

| Type of service provided by the home | Total employees | | | | Nursing[1] employees | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Type of ownership | | | | Type of ownership | | | |
| | All types | Proprietary | Church and other nonprofit | Government | All types | Proprietary | Church and other nonprofit | Government |
| | Full-time equivalent employees | | | | Full-time equivalent nurses | | | |
| All types--- | 483,726 | 328,192 | 111,432 | 44,102 | 293,733 | 213,476 | 55,599 | 24,656 |
| Nursing care------ | 386,074 | 285,585 | 66,132 | 34,357 | 246,455 | 189,735 | 36,566 | 20,153 |
| Personal care with nursing----- | 76,573 | 28,219 | 41,293 | 7,061 | 38,824 | 17,469 | 17,828 | 3,527 |
| Personal care----- | 21,078 | 14,388 | 4,008 | 2,683 | 8,454 | 6,273 | 1,204 | 977 |
| | Full-time equivalent employees per 100 residents | | | | Full-time equivalent nurses per 100 residents | | | |
| All types--- | 59 | 60 | 58 | 57 | 36 | 39 | 29 | 32 |
| Nursing care------ | 65 | 64 | 70 | 64 | 42 | 43 | 39 | 38 |
| Personal care with nursing----- | 48 | 49 | 49 | 42 | 24 | 30 | 21 | 21 |
| Personal care----- | 35 | 35 | 34 | 34 | 14 | 15 | 10 | 12 |

[1] Includes RN's, LPN's, and nurse's aides.

Table 6. Number of nursing homes, by type of charge nurse on duty for each shift, type of service, and type of ownership: United States, April-September 1968

[Figures may not add to totals due to rounding from weighting procedure. See appendix II for details]

| Type of service provided by the home and type of ownership | Total homes | Type of charge nurse on each shift | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Homes with one shift | | | | Homes with two shifts | | | | |
| | | Registered nurse | Licensed practical nurse | Nurse's aide | Other nursing staff | Both registered nurses | Both licensed practical nurses | Both nurse's aides | Both other nursing staff | All other combinations |
| All types of service | 19,535 | 132 | 195 | 243 | 1,411 | 114 | 136 | 166 | 242 | 184 |
| Proprietary | 15,110 | 92 | 142 | 172 | 1,047 | 87 | 114 | 128 | 170 | 138 |
| Church and other nonprofit | 2,952 | 32 | 36 | 18 | 123 | 23 | 16 | 13 | 21 | 30 |
| Government | 1,471 | 8 | 17 | 54 | 240 | 4 | 7 | 24 | 51 | 16 |
| Nursing care | 11,299 | 44 | 40 | # | 13 | 74 | 59 | 12 | # | 76 |
| Proprietary | 9,404 | 40 | 39 | # | 12 | 63 | 54 | 12 | # | 63 |
| Church and other nonprofit | 1,326 | 3 | # | - | # | 10 | # | - | - | 10 |
| Government | 568 | # | # | # | # | # | # | - | # | # |
| Personal care with nursing | 3,877 | 36 | 44 | 49 | 142 | 29 | 34 | 46 | 40 | 33 |
| Proprietary | 2,392 | 11 | 28 | 38 | 100 | 15 | 21 | 32 | 27 | 20 |
| Church and other nonprofit | 1,169 | 22 | 11 | # | 17 | 13 | 10 | 5 | # | # |
| Government | 316 | # | 4 | 9 | 26 | # | 3 | 9 | 8 | 5 |
| Personal care | 4,357 | 52 | 111 | 186 | 1,256 | 11 | 43 | 108 | 200 | 75 |
| Proprietary | 3,314 | 41 | 75 | 126 | 935 | 8 | 39 | 84 | 142 | 55 |
| Church and other nonprofit | 457 | 7 | 25 | 16 | 106 | # | # | 8 | 17 | 11 |
| Government | 586 | 3 | 12 | 44 | 215 | # | # | 16 | 42 | 8 |

See note at end of table.

Table 6. Number of nursing homes, by type of charge nurse on duty for each shift, type of service, and type of ownership: United States, April-September 1968—Con.

[Figures may not add to totals due to rounding from weighting procedure. See appendix II for details]

| Type of service provided by the home and type of ownership | Type of charge nurse on each shift—Con. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Homes with three shifts | | | | | | | |
| | All registered nurses | All licensed practical nurses | All nurse's aides | All other nursing staff | Registered nurses for 2 of 3 shifts | Licensed practical nurses for 2 of 3 shifts | Nurse's aides for 2 of 3 shifts | All other combinations |
| All types of service | 2,969 | 1,631 | 1,515 | 1,214 | 2,740 | 3,445 | 2,084 | 1,111 |
| Proprietary | 2,050 | 1,373 | 1,248 | 961 | 2,027 | 2,822 | 1,661 | 850 |
| Church and other nonprofit | 702 | 167 | 137 | 100 | 560 | 474 | 297 | 204 |
| Government | 218 | 91 | 131 | 153 | 123 | 150 | 127 | 57 |
| Nursing care | 2,548 | 1,089 | 198 | 40 | 2,289 | 2,832 | 1,249 | 723 |
| Proprietary | 1,911 | 988 | 177 | 33 | 1,854 | 2,459 | 1,079 | 610 |
| Church and other nonprofit | 457 | 54 | 11 | # | 328 | 261 | 103 | 82 |
| Government | 180 | 47 | 10 | # | 107 | 112 | 68 | 31 |
| Personal care with nursing | 378 | 345 | 641 | 309 | 390 | 506 | 568 | 286 |
| Proprietary | 110 | 231 | 523 | 252 | 162 | 283 | 370 | 170 |
| Church and other nonprofit | 233 | 89 | 67 | 20 | 218 | 195 | 157 | 98 |
| Government | 35 | 25 | 51 | 38 | 11 | 29 | 41 | 19 |
| Personal care | 43 | 196 | 676 | 865 | 61 | 107 | 267 | 101 |
| Proprietary | 29 | 154 | 548 | 676 | 42 | 80 | 212 | 70 |
| Church and other nonprofit | 11 | 24 | 58 | 76 | 14 | 18 | 38 | 24 |
| Government | 3 | 18 | 70 | 114 | 5 | 9 | 18 | 7 |

#Data suppressed to comply with confidentiality requirements.

Table 7. Number of nursing homes, by type of charge nurse on duty for each shift, geographic region, and type of service: United States, April-September 1968

[Figures may not add to totals due to rounding from weighting procedure. See appendix II for details]

| Geographic region and type of service provided by the home | Total homes | Type of charge nurse on each shift | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Homes with one shift | | | | Homes with two shifts | | | | |
| | | Registered nurse | Licensed practical nurse | Nurse's aide | Other nursing staff | Both registered nurses | Both licensed practical nurses | Both nurses's aides | Both other nursing staff | All other combinations |
| United States-- | 19,533 | 132 | 195 | 243 | 1,411 | 114 | 136 | 166 | 242 | 184 |
| Nursing care-------- | 11,299 | 44 | 40 | # | 13 | 74 | 59 | 12 | # | 76 |
| Personal care with nursing---------- | 3,877 | 36 | 44 | 49 | 142 | 29 | 34 | 46 | 40 | 33 |
| Personal care------- | 4,357 | 52 | 111 | 186 | 1,256 | 11 | 43 | 108 | 200 | 75 |
| Northeast------- | 4,479 | 37 | 49 | 27 | 286 | 27 | 16 | 27 | 43 | 39 |
| Nursing care-------- | 2,696 | 4 | 5 | # | # | 14 | 4 | # | - | 7 |
| Personal care with nursing---------- | 795 | 15 | 9 | 6 | 25 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 12 |
| Personal care------- | 989 | 18 | 34 | 19 | 260 | 5 | 8 | 23 | 39 | 19 |
| North Central--- | 6,333 | 38 | 45 | 54 | 244 | 44 | 63 | 53 | 51 | 52 |
| Nursing care-------- | 3,800 | 18 | 14 | # | # | 37 | 37 | 8 | - | 33 |
| Personal care with nursing---------- | 1,532 | 11 | 11 | 16 | 29 | 6 | 16 | 19 | 11 | 11 |
| Personal care------- | 1,001 | # | 20 | 38 | 212 | # | 11 | 26 | 40 | 8 |
| South---------- | 4,468 | 28 | 33 | 53 | 274 | 24 | 35 | 31 | 37 | 40 |
| Nursing care-------- | 2,938 | 17 | 13 | 4 | 4 | 14 | 13 | # | # | 23 |
| Personal care with nursing---------- | 857 | 6 | 11 | 11 | 40 | 8 | 12 | 11 | 8 | 3 |
| Personal care------- | 673 | # | 9 | 37 | 230 | # | 11 | 18 | 26 | 14 |
| West---------- | 4,253 | 30 | 67 | 109 | 607 | 19 | 22 | 55 | 111 | 53 |
| Nursing care-------- | 1,865 | 6 | 8 | # | # | 9 | 4 | # | - | 12 |
| Personal care with nursing---------- | 693 | 4 | 13 | 16 | 49 | 7 | 4 | 13 | 16 | 7 |
| Personal care------- | 1,695 | 20 | 47 | 92 | 554 | 3 | 14 | 41 | 96 | 34 |

#Data suppressed to comply with confidentiality requirements.

Table 7. Number of nursing homes, by type of charge nurse on duty for each shift, geographic region, and type of service: United States, April-September 1968—Con.

[Figures may not add to totals due to rounding from weighting procedure. See appendix II for details]

| Geographic region and type of service provided by the home | Type of charge nurse on each shift—Con. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Homes with three shifts | | | | | | | |
| | All registered nurses | All licensed practical nurses | All nurse's aides | All other nursing staff | Registered nurses for 2 of 3 shifts | Licensed practical nurses for 2 of 3 shifts | Nurse's aides for 2 of 3 shifts | All other combinations |
| United States-- | 2,969 | 1,631 | 1,515 | 1,214 | 2,740 | 3,445 | 2,084 | 1,111 |
| Nursing care--------- | 2,548 | 1,089 | 198 | 40 | 2,289 | 2,832 | 1,249 | 723 |
| Personal care with nursing---------- | 378 | 345 | 641 | 309 | 396 | 506 | 568 | 286 |
| Personal care-------- | 43 | 196 | 676 | 865 | 61 | 107 | 267 | 101 |
| Northeast-------- | 1,106 | 410 | 193 | 249 | 806 | 748 | 211 | 207 |
| Nursing care--------- | 958 | 238 | 20 | 14 | 665 | 579 | 83 | 100 |
| Personal care with nursing---------- | 132 | 101 | 52 | 30 | 124 | 131 | 71 | 69 |
| Personal care-------- | 16 | 70 | 121 | 205 | 17 | 38 | 57 | 38 |
| North Central---- | 811 | 537 | 620 | 285 | 903 | 975 | 1,057 | 500 |
| Nursing care--------- | 658 | 393 | 86 | 5 | 724 | 770 | 667 | 346 |
| Personal care with nursing---------- | 144 | 104 | 294 | 77 | 164 | 181 | 311 | 127 |
| Personal care-------- | 8 | 40 | 240 | 203 | 15 | 25 | 79 | 27 |
| South---------- | 476 | 471 | 346 | 199 | 523 | 1,132 | 498 | 268 |
| Nursing care--------- | 430 | 359 | 59 | 6 | 456 | 993 | 344 | 199 |
| Personal care with nursing---------- | 42 | 87 | 184 | 73 | 61 | 126 | 117 | 56 |
| Personal care-------- | 3 | 25 | 102 | 121 | 7 | 13 | 37 | 13 |
| West---------- | 577 | 212 | 357 | 481 | 508 | 590 | 318 | 136 |
| Nursing care--------- | 502 | 99 | 33 | 16 | 446 | 490 | 155 | 79 |
| Personal care with nursing---------- | 59 | 53 | 111 | 130 | 41 | 68 | 69 | 34 |
| Personal care-------- | 16 | 60 | 213 | 335 | 21 | 32 | 94 | 23 |

Table 8. Number of nursing homes and number of residents, by type of service, type of ownership, and bed size: United States, April-September 1968

[Figures may not add to totals due to rounding from weighting procedure. See appendix II for details]

| Type of service provided by the home, type of ownership, and bed size | Homes | Residents |
|---|---|---|
| **All types of service** | | |
| All types of ownership | 19,533 | 813,335 |
| Less than 25 beds | 7,839 | 89,914 |
| 25-49 beds | 5,129 | 162,452 |
| 50-99 beds | 4,128 | 245,637 |
| 100 beds or more | 2,438 | 315,332 |
| Proprietary | 15,110 | 544,489 |
| Less than 25 beds | 6,577 | 76,167 |
| 25-49 beds | 4,175 | 131,943 |
| 50-99 beds | 2,961 | 176,671 |
| 100 beds or more | 1,397 | 159,709 |
| Church and other nonprofit | 2,952 | 190,798 |
| Less than 25 beds | 566 | 8,045 |
| 25-49 beds | 689 | 22,340 |
| 50-99 beds | 910 | 54,270 |
| 100 beds or more | 788 | 106,144 |
| Government | 1,471 | 78,047 |
| Less than 25 beds | 696 | 5,703 |
| 25-49 beds | 265 | 8,170 |
| 50-99 beds | 257 | 14,696 |
| 100 beds or more | 253 | 49,479 |
| **Nursing care** | | |
| All types of ownership | 11,299 | 593,622 |
| Less than 25 beds | 2,366 | 34,736 |
| 25-49 beds | 3,741 | 120,382 |
| 50-99 beds | 3,324 | 199,634 |
| 100 beds or more | 1,868 | 238,871 |
| Proprietary | 9,404 | 445,425 |
| Less than 25 beds | 2,147 | 31,341 |
| 25-49 beds | 3,306 | 105,951 |
| 50-99 beds | 2,655 | 159,494 |
| 100 beds or more | 1,296 | 148,638 |
| Church and other nonprofit | 1,326 | 94,841 |
| Less than 25 beds | 141 | 2,442 |
| 25-49 beds | 300 | 10,105 |
| 50-99 beds | 503 | 30,159 |
| 100 beds or more | 382 | 52,135 |
| Government | 568 | 53,356 |
| Less than 25 beds | 78 | 952 |
| 25-49 beds | 135 | 4,325 |
| 50-99 beds | 166 | 9,980 |
| 100 beds or more | 190 | 38,098 |

Table 8. Number of nursing homes and number of residents, by type of service, type of ownership, and bed size: United States, April-September 1968—Con.

[Figures may not add to totals due to rounding from weighting procedure. See appendix II for details]

| Type of service provided by the home, type of ownership, and bed size | Homes | Residents |
|---|---|---|
| Personal care with nursing | | |
| All types of ownership | 3,877 | 159,013 |
| Less than 25 beds | 1,819 | 21,670 |
| 25-49 beds | 875 | 27,415 |
| 50-99 beds | 657 | 38,224 |
| 100 beds or more | 527 | 71,704 |
| Proprietary | 2,392 | 57,938 |
| Less than 25 beds | 1,523 | 18,182 |
| 25-49 beds | 550 | 17,005 |
| 50-99 beds | 232 | 13,279 |
| 100 beds or more | 86 | 9,473 |
| Church and other nonprofit | 1,169 | 84,204 |
| Less than 25 beds | 158 | 2,317 |
| 25-49 beds | 263 | 8,483 |
| 50-99 beds | 361 | 21,475 |
| 100 beds or more | 387 | 51,929 |
| Government | 316 | 16,871 |
| Less than 25 beds | 137 | 1,172 |
| 25-49 beds | 62 | 1,927 |
| 50-99 beds | 63 | 3,469 |
| 100 beds or more | 53 | 10,303 |
| Personal care | | |
| All types of ownership | 4,357 | 60,699 |
| Less than 25 beds | 3,654 | 33,508 |
| 25-49 beds | 513 | 14,655 |
| 50-99 beds | 147 | 7,780 |
| 100 beds or more | 43 | 4,756 |
| Proprietary | 3,314 | 41,126 |
| Less than 25 beds | 2,906 | 26,644 |
| 25-49 beds | 319 | 8,986 |
| 50-99 beds | 74 | 3,898 |
| 100 beds or more | 15 | 1,598 |
| Church and other nonprofit | 457 | 11,753 |
| Less than 25 beds | 267 | 3,286 |
| 25-49 beds | 126 | 3,752 |
| 50-99 beds | 46 | 2,636 |
| 100 beds or more | 19 | 2,080 |
| Government | 586 | 7,820 |
| Less than 25 beds | 481 | 3,578 |
| 25-49 beds | 68 | 1,917 |
| 50-99 beds | 28 | 1,246 |
| 100 beds or more | 10 | 1,078 |

Table 9. Number of nursing homes and number of residents, by geographic region and type of service: United States, April-September 1968

[Figures may not add to totals due to rounding from weighting procedure. See appendix II for details]

| Geographic region and type of service provided by the home | Homes | Residents |
|---|---|---|
| United States | 19,533 | 813,335 |
| Nursing care | 11,299 | 593,622 |
| Personal care with nursing | 3,877 | 159,013 |
| Personal care | 4,357 | 60,699 |
| Northeast | 4,479 | 195,709 |
| Nursing care | 2,696 | 146,105 |
| Personal care with nursing | 795 | 34,238 |
| Personal care | 989 | 15,367 |
| North Central | 6,333 | 287,572 |
| Nursing care | 3,800 | 197,778 |
| Personal care with nursing | 1,532 | 70,808 |
| Personal care | 1,001 | 18,986 |
| South | 4,468 | 190,508 |
| Nursing care | 2,938 | 149,887 |
| Personal care with nursing | 857 | 31,834 |
| Personal care | 673 | 8,787 |
| West | 4,253 | 139,546 |
| Nursing care | 1,865 | 99,852 |
| Personal care with nursing | 693 | 22,134 |
| Personal care | 1,695 | 17,560 |

# APPENDIX I

## TECHNICAL NOTES ON THE SURVEY DESIGN AND PROCEDURES

The 1968 Nursing Home Survey included "all" resident institutions in the United States which provide nursing or personal care to the aged, infirm, or chronically ill. Although it was directed toward the aged institutional population, all people who were residents of institutions within the scope of the survey were included regardless of age. The survey, conducted during April-September 1968, included 18,185 nursing homes, convalescent homes, rest homes, homes for the aged, and other related facilities. It did not include 1,355 homes which opened in the year prior to the survey. Special weighting procedures (as discussed in appendix II) were applied to the data to account for the existence of these homes. Resident institutions included in the survey were those which maintained at least three beds and provided some type of nursing service. (See appendix IV for the procedure used to classify these institutions by type of nursing service.)

This appendix describes the survey design and procedures for the 1968 Nursing Home Survey. Succeeding appendixes present the general qualifications of the data and the weighting procedure to account for the existence of newly opened homes (appendix II), the definitions of terms (appendix III), the classification of institutions by type of nursing service (appendix IV), and the forms used in the survey (appendix V).

### Universe

The universe for the 1968 Nursing Home Survey consisted of all institutions classified as nursing homes in the 1967 Survey of the Master Facility Inventory (MFI). A detailed description of how the MFI was developed, its content, maintenance plans, and a procedure for assessing the completeness of its coverage has been published.[23,24] The MFI includes the names, addresses, and certain descriptive information about "all" hospitals and resident institutions in the United States. It was originally developed by collating a large number of published and unpublished lists of establishments and surveying these establishments by mail to obtain information on their nature and status of business.

Since the MFI serves as a sampling frame for institutions within the scope of the various health facilities surveys, it is imperative that it be kept as current as possible. To aid in accomplishing this purpose, a mechanism known as the Agency Reporting System (ARS) has been developed to provide information on new institutions. This information is incorporated in the MFI at regular intervals. A report on the origin and development of the ARS has been published.[25]

### Data Collection and Processing

Data for this survey were collected primarily by mail by the Wolf Research and Development Corporation, under contract to the National Center for Health Statistics. When the original mailing received no response, followup procedures consisted of three regular first-class mailings, each approximately 3 weeks after the prior mailing, and a final certified mailing. Before the certified mailing, interviewers from the U.S. Bureau of the Census made personal visits to approximately 400 of the largest nonresponse nursing homes. (These 400 homes were not included in the certified followup.) For those nonresponse homes left after the certified mailing, a sample of 2,000 homes, stratified by bed size and type of service, were selected for telephone followup.

Approximately 22 percent of the 18,185 homes in scope of the survey responded to the original mailing. The three additional first-class mailings added 39 percent, and the certified mailing plus the Census

NOTE: The list of references follows the text.

personal interviews another 19 percent. The telephone followup plus the late mail returns brought the total response to 87 percent. Of the 2,375 nonresponding homes, the majority were those with less than 25 beds (table I). Nonresponse decreased as bed size increased.

The Wolf Corporation hand edited and coded the completed questionnaires in accordance with specifications established by the Center. If the returned questionnaire did not contain data for certain key items, a further mail inquiry was made specifically for these items. Approximately 10 percent of the returned questionnaires did not pass editing criteria for one or more key items and required this "fail-edit" mailing. (See appendix V for the fail-edit form.)

After the edited and coded data were recorded on magnetic tape, the staff of the Health Facilities Statistics Branch processed the data on the Center's electronic computer. Processing included matching each institution with basic identifying information contained in the 1967 MFI Survey as well as carrying out internal edits and consistency checks to eliminate "impossible" responses and errors in editing, coding, or processing.

Table I. Number and percent distribution of nursing homes by response status and size of home: United States, April-September 1968

[Due to rounding to nearest percent, subtotals may not add to 100]

| Size of home | Questionnaires mailed | | Percent questionnaires returned | Percent questionnaires not returned |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | | |
| All homes-- | 18,185 | 100 | 87 | 13 |
| Less than 25 beds--------- | 7,778 | 43 | 35 | 7 |
| 25-49 beds---- | 4,719 | 26 | 23 | 3 |
| 50-99 beds---- | 3,935 | 22 | 20 | 2 |
| 100 beds or more--------- | 1,753 | 10 | 9 | 1 |

# APPENDIX II

# QUALIFICATIONS OF THE DATA

Certain qualifications should be kept in mind regarding the MFI, which was the universe for the 1968 Nursing Home Survey. The data in this report can be no more representative of nursing homes in the United States than the universe upon which the survey was based. The 1967 MFI Survey included approximately 89 percent of the nursing homes in the United States. Indications are that nursing homes not on the MFI were relatively small, possibly no more than half as large on the average as those listed.

Special attention is called to the procedure for classifying institutions described in appendix IV. Nursing homes, i.e., homes for the aged, rest homes, and related types of places, were classified according to the type of service provided in the home rather than on State licensure laws or on what the home may call itself. This criterion for classification was chosen in the absence of any commonly accepted definition of nursing home or other institutions of this type.

Since the 1968 Nursing Home Survey was a census of "all" nursing homes in the United States, the data presented in this report are *not* subject to sampling variability. The data are, however, subject to reporting errors and measurement errors. The accuracy of the data depends on the dependability of personnel and business records and, to some extent, on the accuracy of the respondent's replies based on his memory and his willingness to report correct answers.

In an attempt to keep measurement errors to a minimum, the questionnaire was made as self-explanatory as possible. Not only were definitions and explanations included as part of each question, but a separate "Definition Sheet" regarding staff was enclosed. (See appendix V for this sheet.)

### Time Interval Between Establishing Universe and Conducting Survey

The time interval between the 1967 MFI Survey (April-October 1967), in which the universe of nursing homes was established, and the 1968 Nursing Home Survey (April-September 1968) was 1 year. Basic classification data collected in the 1967 MFI Survey were not collected in the 1968 Nursing Home Survey. Instead, the 1968 data were assumed to be the same as the 1967 data, and the 1967 data were used to classify the homes. Thus the classification of institutions for the 1968 Nursing Home Survey was based on type of service and type of ownership information collected in the 1967 MFI Survey.

During this 1-year interval the type of ownership and type of service probably changed for some of the institutions. Because of the short time period, however, any changes which may have occurred should have only negligible effect on the distribution of institutions by either type of service or tvpe of ownership.

During the 1-year interval between establishing the universe and conducting the 1968 survey, 399 nursing homes closed and 1,355 nursing homes opened for business. Those which opened for business were not included in the 1968 survey because of a time lag in receiving the names and addresses of new homes from the Agency Reporting System, the mechanism which updates the MFI mailing list. Although these newly opened homes were not included in the 1968 survey, the data from the 1968 survey were weighted to account for their existence.

### Weighting Procedure

The 1968 data were weighted to account for the existence of 1,355 newly opened homes according to three basic variables: type of service (nursing care, personal care with nursing, personal care), type of ownership (proprietary, church and other nonprofit, Government-owned), and number of beds (less than 25 beds, 25 to 49 beds, 50 to 99 beds, 100 beds or more). In all, there were 36 combinations of these variables or 36 weighting classes. The number of homes which opened during the 1-year interval between establishing the universe and conducting the 1968 survey was tallied for each of the 36 weighting classes from data collected in the 1969 MFI Survey. Based on data from the 1969 MFI Survey, percent distributions of these 1,355 homes

are presented according to type of ownership and bed size (table II) and type of service (table III). By type of ownership, the majority of new nursing homes (79 percent) were proprietary (table II). By type of service, the majority (72 percent) were those providing nursing care, the highest level of nursing service (table III).

Table II. Percent distribution of nursing homes opened for business between April-October 1967 and April-September 1968 by type of ownership and bed size: United States

[Due to rounding, subtotals may not add to 100 percent]

| Type of ownership and bed size | Nursing homes opened for business between April-October 1967 and April-September 1968 |
|---|---|
| | Number |
| Total homes | 1,355 |
| | Percent distribution |
| All types of ownership | 100.0 |
| Proprietary | 78.9 |
| Less than 25 beds | 31.4 |
| 25-49 beds | 12.3 |
| 50-99 beds | 22.3 |
| 100 beds or more | 12.9 |
| Church and other nonprofit | 14.1 |
| Less than 25 beds | 2.3 |
| 25-49 beds | 3.2 |
| 50-99 beds | 5.2 |
| 100 beds or more | 3.4 |
| Government | 6.9 |
| Less than 25 beds | 3.4 |
| 25-49 beds | 1.3 |
| 50-99 beds | 1.4 |
| 100 beds or more | 0.8 |

By number of beds, the largest group (37 percent) were those with less than 25 beds (table II).

The weight for each weighting class was calculated according to the following formula: $W_c = 1 + \frac{X_c}{Y_c}$

where $W$ = weight
$c$ = weighting class
$X$ = number of newly opened homes
$Y$ = number of in-scope homes in the 1968 survey

Table III. Percent distribution of nursing homes opened for business between April-October 1967 and April-September 1968 by type of service: United States

[Due to rounding, subtotals may not add to 100 percent]

| Type of service provided by the home | Nursing homes opened for business between April-October 1967 and April-September 1968 |
|---|---|
| | Number |
| Total homes | 1,355 |
| | Percent distribution |
| All types of service | 100.0 |
| Nursing care | 71.7 |
| Personal care with nursing | 12.5 |
| Personal care | 15.8 |

Weights were assigned to each nursing home according to the weighting class of that home. The 1968 survey information was then weighted by multiplying the weight times the data. Thus data in this report represent information for "all" nursing homes in existence in the United States in 1968.

### Rounding of Numbers

All data were calculated to the nearest hundredth because the weights were carried to this level of accuracy. All calculations were performed, and then the data were rounded to the nearest whole number just before being presented in any table. Because of this rounding, figures in the tables may not add to the totals.

### Nonresponse and Imputation of Missing Data

Of the 18,858 institutions comprising the universe of nursing homes, 673 were found to be either out of business, out of scope, or duplicates leaving 18,185 homes in scope of the survey. A total of 2,375 nursing homes, or 13 percent, refused to respond to the survey after all followup procedures were completed. Additional information on the response rate is presented in table I of appendix I.

Statistics in this report were adjusted for an institution's nonresponse by using classification data collected in the 1967 MFI Survey for that particular nursing home and imputing all items. When nursing homes did not return questionnaires or left items blank, the items were imputed in one of four ways. A "no" re-

sponse was assigned to blanks in the following items: minimum age for admission, admission physical, yearly physical, availability of recreation therapy or outpatient therapy. If the missing data for a particular home had been collected in the 1967 MFI Survey, they were used. The items imputed in this way were number of full-time registered nurses, number of full-time licensed practical nurses, and total number of residents. If the missing data had not been collected in the 1967 MFI Survey, data were used from the preceding questionnaire from another nursing home having the same type of service (nursing care, personal care with nursing, and personal care) and bed-size group (less than 25 beds, 25-49 beds, 50-99 beds, 100 beds or more). Items imputed this way were number of employees in selected occupations (excluding full-time registered nurses and licensed practical nurses), charges for care, physician arrangements to visit patients, and level of skill of the charge nurse on each shift. In a similar type of imputation, data were used from the preceding questionnaire with the same type of service, bed-size group, *and* type of ownership. Items imputed in this way were number of admissions, number of discharges, and number of deaths.

For items related to patient census, special imputation tables were used which gave the ratio of the item to the patient census by type of service and bed-size group or by type of ownership. These items were number of male and female patients, number of patients receiving rehabilitation services, and number of patients receiving medical assistance benefits.

For all items appearing in this report, the percent of nursing homes with a particular item imputed for unknown responses ranged from 23.0 percent for number of residents to 26.7 percent for employees in selected occupations (table IV). The percents in table IV were based on the 18,185 in-scope homes. The two components of the percents were the 2,375 homes which did not respond to the survey plus the homes which did respond but left a particular item blank.

The higher percent of homes with employees imputed as compared to the other items may be due to the unwillingness of the respondent to take the time to gather information from business records in the detailed breakdowns requested.

Table IV. Percent of nursing homes with particular items imputed for unknown responses for 1968 Nursing Home Survey by type of item

| Type of item | Percent imputed |
|---|---|
| Number of residents | 23.0 |
| Level of skill of the charge nurse on each shift | 24.6 |
| Number of employees in selected occupations | 26.7 |

———o o o———

# APPENDIX III

## DEFINITIONS OF CERTAIN TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Definitions of terms are listed according to the following areas: homes or residents, employees, and demographic classification.

### Terms Relating to Homes or Residents

*Nursing home.*—This term refers to all institutions that were within the scope of the 1968 Nursing Home Survey. This includes nursing homes, convalescent homes, homes for the aged, or related institutions which provide nursing care to the aged or chronically ill and maintain three beds or more.

*Type of service.*—See appendix IV for the classification of nursing institutions according to type of service provided by the home.

*Type of ownership.*—Institutions are classified by type of ownership according to the following criteria:

*Proprietary institution.*—An institution operated under private commercial ownership.

*Nonprofit institution.*—An institution operated under voluntary or nonprofit auspices. This classification includes both church-related and non-church-related institutions.

*Government-owned institution.*—An institution operated under Federal, State, or local government auspices.

*Bed.*—Any bed set up and regularly maintained for use by a resident or patient whether or not the bed was in use at the time of the survey. This excludes beds used by staff or any beds used for emergency services only.

*Resident.*—A resident (or patient) is any person who has been formally admitted to the home and is currently on its register. This includes a resident temporarily away in a short-stay hospital, visiting with friends or relatives, etc., but whose bed is maintained for him in the home.

### Terms Relating to Employees

*Employee.*—This term refers to any person who worked in the institution at the time of the survey. It includes any paid worker, proprietor, or member of a religious order who contributes his service.

*Full-time.*—Employees who worked 35 hours or more in the week prior to the survey are designated "full-time."

*Part-time.*—Employees who worked less than 35 hours in the week prior to the survey are designated "part-time."

*Full-time equivalent.*—For the purposes of the report, two "part-time" employees are counted as equivalent to one "full-time" employee.

*Job categories.*—Refer to the "Definition Sheet" in appendix V.

*Charge nurse.*—The person who is actually in charge of the nursing activities (that is, on the premises and routinely serving the patients) for that shift in the home. It does not mean the person who employs the nursing staff, such as the owner or administrator, unless this person also supervises the nursing activities.

### Terms Relating to Demographic Classification

*Geographic region.*—Classification of homes by geographic area is accomplished by grouping the States into regions. These regions correspond to those used by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. They are as follows:

| *Region* | *States Included* |
|---|---|
| Northeast | Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania |
| North Central | Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas |
| South | Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas |
| West | Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, Hawaii |

# APPENDIX IV

## CLASSIFICATION OF NURSING HOMES BY TYPE OF SERVICE

Institutions in the 1968 Nursing Home Survey are classified by type of service as nursing care, personal care with nursing, or personal care homes according to data collected in the 1967 Master Facility Inventory Survey (MFI). (A brief description of the MFI is given in appendix I and pertinent parts of the 1967 MFI Survey questionnaire are reproduced in appendix V.) The classification scheme for type of service is based on four criteria.

1. The number of persons receiving nursing care during the week prior to survey. Nursing care is defined as the provision of one or more of the following services:

   Taking temperature-pulse-respiration or blood pressure
   Full bed bath
   Application of dressings or bandages
   Catheterization
   Intravenous injection
   Intramuscular injection
   Nasal feeding
   Irrigation
   Bowel and bladder retraining
   Hypodermic injection
   Oxygen therapy
   Enema

2. The presence or absence of nurses on the staff.
3. Whether or not the institution provides administration of medications or supervision over self-administered medications.
4. Assistance in a certain number of activities for daily living. These include rub and massage; help with tub bath or shower; help with dressing, correspondence, or shopping; help with walking or getting about; and help with eating.

The three classes of nursing homes by type of service were defined as follows:

*Nursing care home*

- Fifty percent or more of the residents received nursing care during the week prior to the survey.
- At least one full-time (35 or more hours per week) registered nurse (RN) or licensed practical nurse (LPN) was employed.

*Personal care with nursing home*

- Some, but less than 50 percent, of the residents received nursing care during the week prior to the survey.
- At least one full-time RN or LPN was employed.

or

- Some of the residents received nursing care during the week prior to the survey.
- No full-time RN or LPN was employed.
- The institution either

  Provided adminstration of medicines or supervision over self-administered medicines.

  or

  Provided assistance with three or more activities for daily living.

*Personal care home*

- Some of the residents received nursing care during the week prior to the survey.
- No full-time RN or LPN was employed.
- The institution did not provide administration of medicines or supervision over self-administered medicines.
- The institution provided assistance with one or two activities for daily living.

or

- None of the residents received nursing care during the week prior to the survey.
- At least one full-time RN or LPN was employed.
- The institution either

Provided administration of medicines or supervision over self-administered medicines.

or

Provided assistance with three or more activities for daily living.

Institutions which provided assistance with one or two activities for daily living or offered room and board as the only service were classified as out of scope of the 1968 Nursing Home Survey.

Table V shows in detail the scheme for classifying institutions according to type of service.

Table V. Classification of institutions by type of service: 1968 Nursing Home Survey

| Classification variables | Classification criteria | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Percent of total residents who received nursing care during the week prior to day of survey | 50 percent or more | | | | | Some but less than 50 percent | | | | | None | | | |
| Number of registered or licensed practical nurses | 1+ | None | | | | 1+ | None | | | | 0+ | | | |
| Does the institution provide: (a) Administration of medicine or treatments according to doctor's orders or (b) Supervision over self-administered medicine? | ... | Yes | No | | | ... | Yes | No | | | Yes | No | | |
| Does the institution offer assistance with three activities or more for daily living? | ... | ... | Yes | No | | ... | ... | Yes | No | | ... | Yes | No | |
| Does the institution offer assistance with one or two activities for daily living? | ... | ... | ... | Yes | No | ... | ... | ... | Yes | No | ... | ... | Yes | No |
| Does the institution offer room and/or board as its only service? | ... | ... | ... | ... | Yes | ... | ... | ... | ... | Yes | ... | ... | ... | Yes |
| Institution[1] | Nc | Pcn | Pcn | Pc | D | Pcn | Pcn | Pcn | Pc | D | Pc | Pc | D | B |

[1] Nc=Nursing care home
Pcn=Personal care with nursing home
Pc=Personal care home
D=Domiciliary care home (out of scope)
B=Boarding or rooming house (out of scope)

———— ooo ————

# APPENDIX V

## FORMS USED IN THE SURVEY

### 1968 NURSING HOME QUESTIONNAIRE

BUDGET BUREAU NO. 68-S-68017
APPROVAL EXPIRES 8-31-68

FORM PHS-6080
(1-68)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION AND WELFARE
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH
STATISTICS
WASHINGTON, D.C.
20201

NURSING AND PERSONAL CARE
FACILITIES SURVEY

March 1968

Dear Sir:

The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) of the U.S. Public Health Service is conducting a survey of all resident facilities providing nursing and personal care to obtain basic data on their policies, services and staff. This program is being conducted as a part of the U. S. National Health Survey. This information will be used to compile statistics on the number and kinds of such facilities in the United States. These statistics will be used to meet the needs of Congress, State legislatures, Federal, regional and local health planners, national health associations, and many others who plan and provide health services to the aged. We wish to assure you that any information which permits the identification of your facility will be held strictly confidential, will be used solely by persons engaged in, and only for the purposes of the survey and will not be disclosed or released to other persons or for any other reason.

Enclosed is a report from an earlier survey which we hope you will find informative. You can receive other publications by using the enclosed order blank and returning it, along with the completed questionnaire, in the postage-paid envelope. We would appreciate your cooperation in completing this questionnaire within one week.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,
Theodore D. Woolsey

Theodore D. Woolsey
Director,
National Center for Health
Statistics

## GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING QUESTIONNAIRE

a. **ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS**, please. Definitions and instructions are given with the questions when needed.

b. **INCLUDE IN THIS REPORT** information for the facility named in the mailing label or for its successor if the name or owner has changed. Include information for **ONE FACILITY ONLY**, but report for the **ENTIRE** facility, including any sub-units.

c. **RETURN THE COMPLETED QUESTIONNAIRE** in the postage-paid envelope provided, to: National Center for Health Statistics, P.O. Box 348, Bladensburg, Maryland 20710.

## A. OWNERSHIP OF FACILITY

1. When did this facility first begin its operation at THIS ADDRESS? *(Give the date it first opened at this address as a nursing home, convalescent home, etc., even though the ownership or control may have since changed, and the specific services may now be different.)*

   Month ☐☐ Year ☐☐☐☐

2. How many times has the ownership of this facility changed hands since it was first opened at this address?

   No. of Times ☐☐ Never ☐

3. When did this facility first begin its operation under its PRESENT OWNERSHIP?

   Month ☐☐ Year ☐☐☐☐

## B. ADMISSION POLICY

4. As a general policy, do you accept the following types of persons? *(Mark (X) "Yes" or "No" for each item.)*

| | Yes | No |
|---|---|---|
| a. Bedfast patients | ☐ | ☐ |
| b. Post surgical recovery patients | ☐ | ☐ |
| c. Patients transferred from psychiatric facilities *(such as mental hospital or clinic, etc.)* | ☐ | ☐ |
| d. Mentally retarded patients | ☐ | ☐ |
| e. Persons with: | | |
| (1) Heart disease | ☐ | ☐ |
| (2) Ill effects of a stroke | ☐ | ☐ |
| (3) Diabetes | ☐ | ☐ |
| (4) Fractured hips | ☐ | ☐ |
| (5) Crippling arthritis | ☐ | ☐ |
| (6) Cancer | ☐ | ☐ |
| (7) Blindness | ☐ | ☐ |
| (8) Alcoholism | ☐ | ☐ |
| (9) Mental illness *(that is, diagnosed by a physician as mentally ill, not senile or mentally retarded)* | ☐ | ☐ |

5. What is the minimum age for admittance into this facility?

   Minimum Age ☐☐

   Mark (X) if no minimum age ☐

6. What is your most frequent, your highest, and your lowest charge per month for lodging, meals, nursing care, and other personal services?

| | $ Charge per month |
|---|---|
| Most frequent | $ ☐☐☐☐ |
| Highest | $ ☐☐☐☐ |
| Lowest | $ ☐☐☐☐ |

   a. If you do not make monthly charges, please check the appropriate box.

   ☐ Initial Payment/Life care plan

   ☐ Other (Specify)_____

7. Are all persons admitted to this facility required to be examined by a physician within the month prior to or after admission?

   1. ☐ Yes → 7 2. ☐ No (Skip to 8)

   a. Which of the following types of physician usually performs the admitting examination for most patients? *(Check ONE box only.)*

   ☐ Patient's personal physician

   ☐ Hospital staff physician

   ☐ Staff physician of this facility

   ☐ Consulting physician of this facility

   ☐ Other (Specify)_____

## C. SERVICES

8. Does a physician give a routine physical examination to all patients at least annually after admission? ..... Yes ☐ No ☐

9. Which of the following recreational activities do you have for patients? *(Mark (X) all that apply.)*

- Arts and crafts program ☐
- Planned social activities *(such as birthday parties, card games, etc.)* ☐
- Trips to concerts, plays, etc. ☐
- Other *(Specify)* ☐
- None ☐

10. Does this facility provide professional rehabilitation services at this address? ☐

Yes ☐ → No ☐ (Skip to 11)

| a. Which of the following do you provide? *(Mark (X) all that apply.)* | b. LAST MONTH, what was the AVERAGE DAILY number of patients receiving these services? |
|---|---|
| ☐ Physical therapy | ☐ |
| ☐ Occupational therapy | ☐ |
| ☐ Speech and hearing therapy | ☐ |
| ☐ Other *(Specify)* | ☐ |

11. Do your patients use any services of out-patient care clinics? ☐

Yes ☐ → No ☐ (Skip to 12)

a. Check the types of services your patients use.....

- Physical therapy ☐
- Diagnostic clinic ☐
- Medical clinic ☐
- Other *(Specify)* ☐

## D. PATIENT TURNOVER AND CHARACTERISTICS

12. How many admissions did you have during 1967? ☐ Total

a. How many of the admissions during 1967 were from:

| | Number |
|---|---|
| (1) Mental hospitals..... | ☐ |
| (2) General hospitals..... | ☐ |
| (3) Other hospitals..... | ☐ |
| (4) Patient's home..... | ☐ |
| (5) Another nursing home..... | ☐ |
| (6) Other places (Specify)_____ | ☐ |

13. How many discharges did you have during 1967, excluding deaths? ☐ Total

a. How many of these patients discharged were admitted during 1967? ☐ Number

14. How many persons died during 1967 while patients of this facility? *(Include all who died while on your register.)* ☐ Number

15. What was your patient census last night? *(Include all patients, even though they may have been temporarily away; exclude employees and proprietors.)*

- Males ☐
- Females ☐
- Total ☐

16. Do you participate in any of the Federal or State public assistance or medical assistance programs? *(This includes Old Age Assistance, Aid to the Blind, Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, Medicaid (XIX), or Medicare (Title XVIII).)* ☐

1. ☐ Yes → 2. ☐ No (Skip to 17)

| | Number |
|---|---|
| a. How many patients are currently receiving Public Assistance or Medical Assistance? *(Include all programs EXCEPT Medicare.)* | ☐ |
| b. For how many patients are you NOW RECEIVING Medicare (Part A) payments? | ☐ |
| c. For how many patients are you NOT NOW receiving Medicare (Part A) payments because they have exhausted their benefit rights? | ☐ |

## E. STAFF

17. Is there at least one Registered Nurse (RN) ON DUTY (that is, on the premises and routinely serving the patients) for EVERY shift?

Yes ☐ (Skip to 19) No ☐ (Answer 18)

18. Please check the box that indicates the level of skill of the "charge nurse" who is ON DUTY (that is, on the premises and routinely serving the patients) for each shift. (If you do not have all of the shifts indicated below, please check the "No such shift" box next to the particular column.)

| Shift No. 1 | Shift No. 2 ☐ No such shift | Shift No. 3 ☐ No such shift |
|---|---|---|
| a. ☐ RN | a. ☐ RN | a. ☐ RN |
| b. ☐ LPN | b. ☐ LPN | b. ☐ LPN |
| c. ☐ Nurse's Aide | c. ☐ Nurse's Aide | c. ☐ Nurse's Aide |
| d. ☐ Other *(Specify)* ___ | d. ☐ Other *(Specify)* ___ | d. ☐ Other *(Specify)* ___ |

19. Does this facility employ a full-time staff physician for the care of the patients? . . . . . ☐ No (Skip to 19a) ☐ Yes

How many are employed? ☐ Number

a. Does this facility have an arrangement with a physician to come to this facility? *(Mark (X), one only.)* . . . . . ☐ At regular intervals (Skip to 20) ☐ When needed, but NOT at regular intervals (Skip to 20) ☐ Neither of the above

b. Does this facility have an arrangement with a physician to give medical care to the patients in HIS office . . . . . ☐ Yes ☐ No

20. Please enter the number of full-time and part-time employees in this facility. *(Full-time means 35 or more hours a week.)* Count each employee only once, in the occupation at which he spends most of his time. Also include all members of religious organizations who contribute their services. *(Please consult the enclosed Definition of Employees to determine the appropriate classification of personnel.)*

| EMPLOYEE | Number Full Time | Number Part Time |
|---|---|---|
| Registered Nurses | | |
| LPN or Vocational Nurses | | |
| Nurse's Aides, Orderlies, Student Nurses, and Attendents | | |
| Dietitian | | |
| Registered Occupational Therapist | | |
| Other Occupational Therapists and Assistants | | |
| Qualified Physical Therapists | | |
| Physical Therapist Assistant | | |
| | | |
| TOTAL | | |

| EMPLOYEE | Number Full Time | Number Part Time |
|---|---|---|
| Recreation Therapist | | |
| Registered Medical Record Librarian | | |
| Other Medical Records Librarians and Technicians | | |
| Medical Social Worker | | |
| Speech Therapist | | |
| All other professional and technical Personnel (include Administration) | | |
| Kitchen workers, laundry, housekeeping and maintenance personnel | | |
| All other personnel (such as chauffeur, file clerk, etc.) | | |
| TOTAL | | |

Name of person completing this form

Date of Completion

Title

Phone number of this facility

## DEFINITION SHEET

### DEFINITIONS OF EMPLOYEES

Professional and Technical Nursing Personnel

1. Registered nurse - a graduate of a State-approved school of professional nursing who is currently licensed as a registered nurse (R.N.) or is awaiting licensure to practice in your State; i.e., a recent graduate of a school of professional nursing, or a graduate nurse licensed in another State who recently moved to your State.

2. Licensed practical/vocational nurse - a graduate of a State-approved school of practical nursing who is currently licensed as a licensed practical or vocational nurse (L.P.N. or L.V.N.) or awaiting licensure to practice, or an individual granted a license by waiver on the basis of experience or endorsement rather than upon completion of a prescribed course of study.

3. Nursing aide, orderly, and attendant - one who assists the nursing staff by performing routine duties in caring for patients, under the direct supervision of professional or practical nurses.

Other Professional and Technical Personnel

4. Dietitian - one who plans nutritionally adequate menus, including modified diets, and supervises the preparation and service of meals for patients and personnel. Report only those dietitians who meet the educational qualifications of the American Dietetic Association.

5. Occupational therapist - one who selects and directs physical, educational, social, and daily living activities designed to meet specific needs of mentally or physically disabled patients.

6. Occupational therapy assistants - those who work under the supervision of the occupational therapist. Duties may include instructing patients in manual and creative arts and making special orthopedic devices such as splints and braces.

7. Physical therapist - (report only those registered by the American Physical Therapy Association.)

8. Physical therapy assistants - (report all other persons engaged in physical therapy service.)

9. Recreation therapist - one who develops programs involving sports, crafts, trips, and music for rehabilitation and restoration of patients.

10. Registered medical records librarian - (report only those registered by the American Association of Medical Records Librarians.)

11. Other medical records librarians and technicians - (report all other persons engaged in medical records work.)

12. Medical social worker - one who is professionally trained in a school of social work or who is "agency-trained" (as in public welfare departments) or is qualified by related experience and who is capable of making a social evaluation of patients' situations and of identifying social problems requiring service.

13. Speech therapist - one who applies skills to help handicapped persons speak in as normal a fashion as possible and understand the speech of others.

14. All other professional and technical personnel - (include all other professional and technical personnel not reported in categories 1 to 13. Include also those individuals serving as Administrators.)

## FAIL-EDIT QUESTIONNAIRE

BUDGET BUREAU NO. 68-S-68017
APPROVAL EXPIRES 8-31-68

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
EDUCATION AND WELFARE
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH
STATISTICS
WASHINGTON, D.C.
20201

NURSING AND PERSONAL CARE
FACILITIES SURVEY

June 1968

Dear Sir:

Thank you for your cooperation during our earlier telephone conversation regarding the National Center for Health Statistics' survey of all resident facilities providing nursing and personal care. The abbreviated questionnaire to which we referred in our conversation is on the back of this letter. It deals with statistics on the numbers of patients admitted and discharged from your facility and the number of people you employ. Also in cooperation with the Veterans Administration, we are conducting a census of all male veteran patients. Please complete both forms within one week and return them in the enclosed postage-paid envelope.

We wish to assure you that any information which permits the identification of your facility will be held strictly confidential, will be used solely by persons engaged in, and only for the purposes of the survey and will not be disclosed or released to other persons or for any other reason.

We greatly appreciate your cooperation in this survey.

Sincerely yours,

Theodore D. Woolsey

Theodore D. Woolsey
Director,
National Center for Health
Statistics

1. How many admissions did you have during 1967?

Total

a. How many of the admissions during 1967 were from:

(1) Mental hospitals .....
(2) General hospitals .....
(3) Other hospitals .....
(4) Patient's home .....
(5) Another nursing home .....
(6) Other places *(Specify)*_____

Number

2. How many discharges did you have during 1967, excluding deaths?

Total

a. How many of these patients discharged were admitted during 1967?

Number

3. How many persons died during 1967 while patients of this facility? *(Include all who died while on your register.)*

Number

4. What was your patient census last night? *(Include all patients, even though they may have been temporarily away; exclude employees and proprietors.)*

Males
Females
Total

5. Do you participate in any of the Federal or State public assistance or medical assistance programs? *(This includes Old Age Assistance, Aid to the Blind, Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, Medicaid (XIX), or Medicare (Title XVIII).)*

1. ☐ Yes → 7 2. ☐ No (Skip to 6)

a. How many patients are currently receiving Public Assistance or Medical Assistance? *(Include all programs EXCEPT Medicare.)*

b. For how many patients are you NOW RECEIVING Medicare (Part A) payments?

c. For how many patients are you NOT NOW receiving Medicare (Part A) payments because they have exhausted their benefit rights?

Number

6. Please enter the number of full-time and part-time employees in this facility. *(Full-time means 35 or more hours a week.)* Count each employee only once, in the occupation at which he spends most of his time. Also include all members of religious organizations who contribute their services. *(Please consult the enclosed Definition of Employees to determine the appropriate classification of personnel.)*

| EMPLOYEE | Number Full Time | Number Part Time |
|---|---|---|
| Registered Nurses | | |
| LPN or Vocational Nurses | | |
| Nurse's Aides, Orderlies, Student Nurses, and Attendents | | |
| Dietitian | | |
| Registered Occupational Therapist | | |
| Other Occupational Therapists and Assistants | | |
| Qualified Physical Therapists | | |
| Physical Therapist Assistant | | |
| | | |
| TOTAL | | |

| EMPLOYEE | Number Full Time | Number Part Time |
|---|---|---|
| Recreation Therapist | | |
| Registered Medical Record Librarian | | |
| Other Medical Records Librarians and Technicians | | |
| Medical Social Worker | | |
| Speech Therapist | | |
| All other professional and technical Personnel (include Administration) | | |
| Kitchen workers, laundry, housekeeping and maintenance personnel | | |
| All other personnel (such as chauffeur, file clerk, etc.) | | |
| TOTAL | | |

Name of person completing this form

Date of Completion

Title

Phone number of this facility

# 1967 MFI NURSING HOME QUESTIONNAIRE

FORM NHS-HRS-5(N)
(6-19-67)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE
U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

**MASTER FACILITY INVENTORY**

*FORM APPROVED*
*BUDGET BUREAU NO. 68-S67036*

Dear Sir:

The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) of the U.S. Public Health Service is assembling an up-to-date list of all facilities in the United States which provide some kind of medical, nursing, personal, domiciliary or custodial care.

This program is being conducted as a part of the U.S. National Health Survey, authorized by Public Law 652, 84th Congress. The Bureau of the Census has been requested to act as collecting agent for the NCHS in compiling the list.

The purpose of this survey, in which you are being asked to participate, is to obtain current information, such as number of beds, staff size, and types of services provided, from each facility on the list. The information will be used to compile statistics on the number and kinds of such facilities in the United States.

Sections A and B of this form request verification of the name and address of the facility, type of service, type of ownership, staff size and capacity. Section C asks for additional information which is needed for detailed statistics on other characteristics of the facility. All information provided in Section C will be accorded confidential treatment by the Bureau of the Census and the Public Health Service and the statistics will be presented in such a manner that no individual facility can be identified.

For this purpose we are requesting that you complete this questionnaire for your facility and return it within five days in the enclosed postage-paid envelope. The questionnaire is very brief and should take only a few minutes to complete.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

A. Ross Eckler

A. Ross Eckler
Director
Bureau of the Census

Enclosure

## Section A – IDENTIFICATION OF FACILITY

Please refer to the mailing label above, then make all **additions** and **corrections** according to the questions below. Detailed identification information is needed to prevent duplicate listings and to assure that your facility is properly represented in our files. *(Please type or print)*

**(1) Is the NAME shown in the label above correct for your facility?**

1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No → *Please line through name in label and enter correct name* →

Correct name of facility if different from above

**(2) Is your facility known by any other NAME(S)?**

1 ☐ Yes → *Please give other name(s)* →

2 ☐ No

Other names of your facility

**(3) Is the address shown in the label above the correct mailing address for your facility?**

1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No → *Please line through address on label and give your entire correct mailing address.*

Number | Street | P.O. Box, route, etc.

City or town

County | State | ZIP Code

**(4) Is your mailing address also the ACTUAL LOCATION of your facility?**

1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No → *Please give complete address for actual location of your facility.*

Number | Street

City or town

County | State | ZIP Code

**(5) What is the telephone number of your facility?**

Area code | Number

## GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING QUESTIONNAIRE

a. **Include in this report** information for the facility named in the mailing label or for its successor if the name or owner has changed. Include information for **one facility only**, but report for the **entire** facility including infirmaries and other subunits.

b. Due to name and address changes, duplicate listings in our file, or other reasons, you may have been sent more than one questionnaire under different names or addresses. **If you receive more than one form** for the same facility, complete **one** only and return all others with the notation "Completed and returned under . . . (give name of facility on completed form)."

c. **Answer all questions,** please. Definitions and special instructions are given with the questions when needed.

d. **Return the completed questionnaire** in the postage paid envelope provided, to: Jeffersonville Census Operations Office, 1201 East 10th Street, Jeffersonville, Indiana 47130.

## Section B – CLASSIFICATION INFORMATION

**6** **Please place an "X" in only ONE box for the type of organization operating your facility.** The type of organization legally responsible for the operation of the facility. *Check only one*

State–Local Government
- 11 ☐ State
- 12 ☐ County
- 13 ☐ City
- 14 ☐ City – County
- 15 ☐ Hospital District

Federal Government
- 16 ☐ U.S. Public Health Service
- 17 ☐ Armed Forces
- 18 ☐ Veterans Administration
- 19 ☐ Other Federal Agency
  *Specify* _____

Nonprofit
- 20 ☐ Church related
- 21 ☐ Nonprofit corporation
- 22 ☐ Other nonprofit

For profit
- 23 ☐ Individual
- 24 ☐ Partnership
- 25 ☐ Corporation

**7** **Please read ALL of the following, then check the ONE term which best describes your facility.** *Check one only*
- 30 ☐ Nursing Home
- 31 ☐ Convalescent Home
- 32 ☐ Rest Home
- 33 ☐ Home for the Aged
- 34 ☐ Boarding Home for the Aged
- 35 ☐ Home for Crippled Children
- 36 ☐ Home for Needy
- 37 ☐ Home for Incurables
- 38 ☐ Home for the Mentally Retarded
- 39 ☐ Other – *Please describe* _____

**8** **Does your facility serve:** *Check only one*
- 1 ☐ Primarily children (under 21)
- 2 ☐ Primarily adults (21 or over)
- 3 ☐ Both children and adults
- 4 ☐ Other age limitation – *Specify* _____

**9** **Does your facility serve:** *Check only one*
- 1 ☐ Males only
- 2 ☐ Females only
- 3 ☐ Both males and females

**10** **What is the TOTAL NUMBER OF BEDS regularly maintained for patients or residents?** ***Include*** all beds set up and staffed for use whether or not they are in use at the present time. ***Do NOT include*** beds used by staff or owners and beds used exclusively for emergency services.

Total beds _____

## Section C – INFORMATION FOR STATISTICAL USE ONLY

**11** **What is the total NUMBER OF PERSONS (patients or residents), who stayed in your facility last night?** ***Do NOT include*** employees or owners.

Number of persons _____

**12** **During the past seven days, how many of the PERSONS in question 11 received "Nursing Care"?** Consider that a person received "Nursing Care" if he received **any** of the following services:

- Nasal feeding
- Catheterization
- Irrigation
- Oxygen therapy
- Full bed bath
- Enema
- Hypodermic injection
- Intravenous injection
- Temperature-pulse-respiration
- Blood pressure
- Application of dressing or bandage
- Bowel and bladder retraining

Number of persons _____

**13** **Which of the following services are ROUTINELY provided?** *Check all that apply.*
- 1 ☐ Supervision is provided over medications which may be self-administered
- 2 ☐ Medications and treatments are administered in accordance with physicians orders
- 3 ☐ Rub and massage
- 4 ☐ Help with tub bath or shower
- 5 ☐ Help with dressing
- 6 ☐ Help with correspondence or shopping
- 7 ☐ Help with walking or getting about
- 8 ☐ Help with eating

OR

- 9 ☐ Not responsible for providing any services except room and board – *(If this box is checked no other box should be checked in question 13.)*

## Section C – INFORMATION FOR STATISTICAL USE ONLY (Continued)

**(14) What is the total number of full-time personnel on the payroll of this facility?** Full-time personnel are those who usually work 35 hours or more per week. ***Include*** owners, managers, and members of religious orders who work full-time whether on the payroll or not. ***Do not include*** volunteers, private duty nurses, and part-time employees.

TOTAL full-time personnel

**Of the above personnel, how many are:**

a. Licensed registered nurses. . . . . .

b. Licensed practical or vocational nurses. .

**(15) What is the NAME of the person, corporation, or other organization which owns this facility?**

Name

**(16) Does the owner of this facility own or operate any related or similar facility providing inpatient services which is NOT included in this report?**
For example, another facility of the type listed in question 7 or a hospital, or other institution.

1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No → *Go to 17*

**Please provide the following information for all other facilities owned.** Use the "Comments" section if additional space is needed or attach a separate listing when available.

Name of facility

Type of facility

Address – *Number and street*

City

State | ZIP code

**(17)** Name of person completing this form | Date

Title

COMMENTS – *General comments are invited as well as comments on specific items.*

★ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1972 515-207/24

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## VITAL AND HEALTH STATISTICS PUBLICATION SERIES

*Formerly Public Health Service Publication No. 1000*

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For a list of titles of reports published in these series, write to:

Office of Information
National Center for Health Statistics
Public Health Service, HSMHA
Rockville, Md. 20852